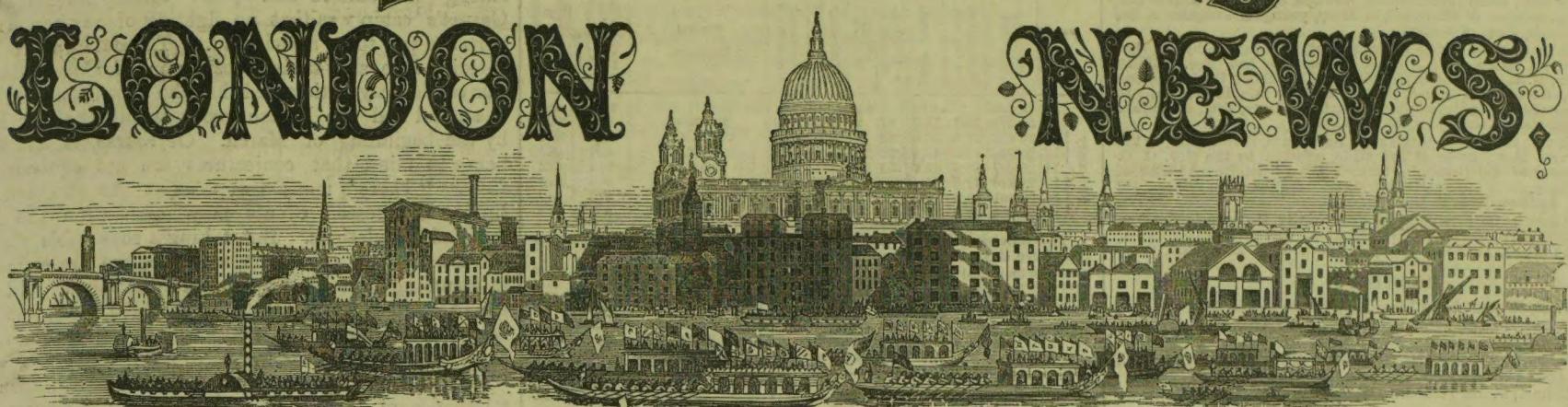


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FAMINE IN INDIA.

to be exposed to the possibility of being dragged into inglorious and expensive conflicts with semi-civilised nations, owing to the uncertain character of our policy in regard to them, or to the rash or mistaken ideas and impulses of the governors of our foreign settlements. We should distinctly know what we are about. Our Administration at home should be held definitively responsible for all wars, "little" or great, in which we become involved; and, above all, our Colonial Office for the time being should clearly understand the policy by which its officers are to be guided in forming, maintaining, or breaking off relations with those barbarous races and tribes of the human family to which our commerce may extend, but over which we can exercise no direct civilising control.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne House. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. On Monday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove through West Cowes, Carisbrooke, and Newport. The Queen, before her departure from Osborne, received Viscount and Viscountess Sydney on a visit for two days, upon the return of the Viscount from St Petersburg. Her Majesty entertained at dinner Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Sir John and Lady Cowell, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, also visited the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Mdlle. Noréle, Major-General H. Ponsonby, Colonel Du Plat, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall, left Osborne House at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning for Windsor. The Queen drove to East Cowes and thence crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht, Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., to Gosport, where the chief naval and military authorities were in attendance. Her Majesty travelled for the first time in the new Royal saloon-carriage which has recently been built at the Great Western Railway Company's manufactory at Swindon. The customary route was taken over the South-Western and Great Western Railways, via Winchester, Basingstoke, and Reading, to Windsor. The Queen arrived at the castle at twenty minutes past one o'clock. On Wednesday the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily in the Home and Great Parks. The Hon. Flora Macdonald has arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Camoys and Rear-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The *Globe* correspondent at Berlin states that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will leave St. Petersburg for England on the 28th inst. Upon the arrival of the Duke and Duchess at Gravesend, the arrangements for the debarkation will be under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, and will be carried out in a similar manner to those which were adopted upon the occasion of the landing of Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the Princess of Wales. The Duke and Duchess will arrive in her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, convoyed by Russian men-of-war. The Duchess of Edinburgh has received an address, through Prince Mestchersky, from the Russian nobility. The Duchess, after her arrival in England, will receive as a wedding gift a dessert service of gold plate, of the value of 2000 gs., from the officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines.

Prince Arthur arrived at Berlin, yesterday (Friday) week, from St. Petersburg, and proceeded to the palace of the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany. A dinner was given in honour of his Royal Highness. On Saturday last the Prince was entertained at a banquet at the Imperial Palace, and was afterwards present at a ball at the Opera-House. His Royal Highness left Berlin the same night, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Prince to Potsdam, for Darmstadt, where his Royal Highness paid a visit to Princess Louis of Hesse, and afterwards continued his journey to England.

The Count and Countess de Paris have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn returned to Green-street, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Lichfield at Southsea.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury arrived at their residence in Pall-mall, on Monday, from Savernake.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square, last Saturday, from Weston Park.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury arrived at their residence in Stratford-place, on Saturday last, from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Catherine Gordon have left Thomas's Hotel for Ascot Wood Cottage, Staines.

The Earl of Cork has arrived at his residence in Grafton-street from Marston House.

Mr. Brandling and the Countess (Julia) of Jersey returned to town, on Saturday last, from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr, at Buckhurst.

A county ball was held in the new hall of the Grand Stand, Ascot Heath, on Monday, at which there was a large and fashionable assemblage.

The Dorset Hunt ball took place, on Thursday week, at the Dorchester Corn Exchange.

The Royal London Yacht Club's annual ball was given, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms.

The annual entertainment for the patients of St. Thomas's Hospital took place on Monday.

In the month of April next one hundred years will have elapsed since the foundation of the Royal Humane Society, and the committee have decided upon holding a centenary festival, at which the Duke of Edinburgh has expressed his intention of presiding, to celebrate the great success which has resulted from its exertions to preserve life, and to improve and circulate all over the world the simplest and most scientific mode of treatment in cases of suspended animation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 107,311, of whom 37,020 were in workhouses and 70,291 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 10,091, 16,453, and 52,896. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 542, of whom 379 were men, 125 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor on Tuesday afternoon and had an audience of her Majesty, at which he tendered the resignation of Ministers. On the following day Mr. Disraeli, in obedience to a Royal summons, waited upon the Queen and received her Majesty's commands to form a Cabinet.

It is announced in the *Times* and other papers that Mr. Gladstone has requested her Majesty to confer peerages upon Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War; Mr. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade; Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Thomas Fremantle, late Chairman of the Board of Customs; and the Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, the late Permanent Secretary at the Foreign Office.

The *Morning Post* states that the Marquis of Westminster will be made a Duke, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

The sixteen representative peers of Scotland who are to sit in the new Parliament were elected, on Wednesday, in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. The choice fell upon the following noblemen:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marquis of Queensberry, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Selkirk, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Forbes, Lord Saltoun, Lord Sinclair, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Blantyre, and Lord Colville of Culross.

The Duke of Argyll has appointed Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., to be the permanent Under-Secretary of State at the India Office. The vacancy in the Council of India caused by this appointment has been filled by the selection of Sir George Campbell, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for a seat in that body.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta telegrams of Wednesday last inform us that no cases of actual starving to death have yet been reported in Bengal; but the people suffer greatly from want of food, and many are seen to be sadly emaciated. The administration of charitable relief by the Government officials has been commenced in the provinces of Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Mongheer, and Purneah. Two hundred thousand persons are employed on the public relief works, besides many employed, with the aid of loans, by private landowners. The Government had ordered irrigation works in Tirhoot and a tramway of forty-four miles. There has been more rain, which has done great good to the crops throughout the country; but the prices of rice and other grain are steadily rising at Calcutta. The railway carries 2500 tons daily, and five steam-boats bring grain from Patna. The Governor-General, Lord Northbrook, has appointed Mr. Inglis at Allahabad to organise relief arrangements, as Sir R. Temple is doing in Bengal; and Mr. Simson at Benares, to inspect the condition of the provinces. The relief committees are instructed not rigidly to enforce the labour test. It is considered that South Behar will be saved the worst effects of famine. North Behar will require 180,000 tons to June 15, which will be supplied from the Government stores at Calcutta.

An influential City meeting was held on Monday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to promote the subscription for the relief of the famine sufferers in Bengal. The Queen had already subscribed £1000 to the Calcutta fund, and now sent a letter, written by her order, to announce her patronage of the city of London fund. Miss Nightingale sent £100, through Sir Bartle Frere. Lord Lawrence was the leading speaker at this meeting; he advised that the money raised here should be sent out to the Government of India, to be used as that Government might think advisable. He was sure that Lord Northbrook would use it to the best advantage, as Lord Mayo had done on a similar occasion. The Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., and Mr. Nathan de Rothschild, M.P., also spoke at the meeting. The executive committee had a meeting next day, and resolved to send out £10,000 to the Calcutta Relief Committee. The Lord Mayor has addressed a circular to all the municipalities in the United Kingdom asking their co-operation in a national effort.

The scene delineated in our front page Engraving is an illustration of the mode in which the Hindoo people may be seen, upon any occasion of great prevailing distress, to implore the aid of one of their deities. This illustration is drawn by an Artist who has travelled and resided in India, and has studied the Indian forms and ideas of religion. The idol in the form of a bull is called Nandi, and is the Vahan or vehicle ridden by Siva or Maha-Deo, one of the three original divinities, at once the destroyer and producer of life. Every one of the gods—and there are thirty-two millions of them—has a vahan, upon which he or she is supposed to ride. Nandi, the ox, bull, or cow, as the vahan or bearer of the Maha-Deo, is a great object of adoration. This bull is the type of justice, "whose body is Parameswara, and whose every joint is virtue;" his three horns are the three Vedas or Bibles, and his tail ends where Adherma or injustice begins. It will not escape the reader's memory that the bull was worshipped also in Egypt and Assyria. In the Mithraic sculptures the bull is represented as being sacrificed. But what is sacrificed in one religion becomes in another religion an animal too sacred to be killed, or even a god. No Hindoo, though dying of starvation, would kill an ox, and when the Europeans first entered this country they were denied the use of beef. The Hindoos appeal to the bull for the relief of their wants because they regard that beast as the emblem of the reproductive power in nature. The source of the Ganges, high amidst the snowy peaks of the Himalayas, is considered the head of Nandi. It is called Guy ke Mookh, or, the Cow's Mouth. That great river, which along a thousand miles and more is worshipped for its fertilising power, is believed to be a gift of the gods through Nandi. Hence, in seasons of drought and famine the people turn to this idol and pray to it for that life-giving moisture without which the world becomes a desert and the abode of death. A figure of the Bull Nandi is to be found in all the Brahminical temples; one of colossal size, and ancient, is placed in the inclosure of the Golden Temple at Benares, which is dedicated to Maha-Deo. The bull is figured with ornamental trappings and with a bell hung from his neck. In the scene our Artist has drawn we see people, young and old, before this idol in agonies of prayer. The mother, in despair, holds up her bucha or child to Nandi, and begs for kana—that is, food. She exclaims, "Hum burra bhookha hai! (We are very hungry!) Humara bucha burra bhookha hai! (My child is very hungry!) Hum log morghia hai! (Our people are dead!) Such are the cries of lamentation that may too soon be heard in India. The Bull Nandi may be deaf to them, but not the English John Bull.

Lunalilo, King of the Sandwich Islands, died, on the 3rd inst., at Hawaii.

In a match with Twenty-two of Bendigo the English Eleven won by seven wickets.

A LECTURE AT THE CHARTERHOUSE

The pencil of that famous and popular English artist, Mr. George Cruikshank, who has amused and instructed successive generations of his countrymen during more than sixty years, is still held by him with a firm hand and guided by a keen eye. It has drawn for us this week's illustration of a scene the other day at the Charterhouse, when the first of a course of lectures, for the entertainment of the Brethren in residence there, was delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. We know the respectful interest with which the public is accustomed to regard those secluded pensioners of a venerable and beneficent institution. Our sympathy with the black-gowned Brotherhood was greatly enhanced by Thackeray's touching description of good Colonel Newcome's retirement from the world. For this reason, and for the interest that belongs to such a labour of love as the drawing contributed by Mr. George Cruikshank, we have thought it worth an Engraving. The subject of Dr. Richardson's lecture was the scientific researches of Stephen Gray, F.R.S., who was one of the Brethren of the Charterhouse from 1719 to 1735-6. He was one of the most remarkable men of the last century, and did a great deal for the promotion of electrical science in its early days. Dr. Richardson has devoted much time to collecting the works of Gray, and has rescued his name from comparative obscurity to place him in a high rank among the benefactors of mankind.

But little is known of the personal history of Stephen Gray. He seems to have been following astronomical pursuits at Canterbury from 1692 to 1706; then he disappears till he is found in the Charterhouse in 1719. In 1720 his first paper on electricity appears at the Royal Society. After a lapse of ten years he reappears at the Royal Society again on electricity, and continues with reports on his original work from time to time in the succeeding five years. For his work the society award him the first Copley medal in 1731, repeat the award in 1732, and elect him a fellow. He is still busy at his work almost to the moment of his death, on Feb. 15, 1736—138 years ago.

Dr. Richardson's lecture was purely a series of experimental demonstrations. It was a mere repetition of the processes of investigation performed by Stephen Gray himself. All these experiments were carried on with the most simple apparatus. A glass tube 3 ft. 6 in. long and a little more than an inch in diameter, a rubber, a fir stick, a fishing-rod, a metal rod, an ivory ball, a length of packthread, a cake or two of resin, a wooden pole, some silken thread, a few down feathers, and some brass leaf, were the greater portion of the instruments for research at the command of Gray. With these limited means that original investigator so advanced the science of electricity that, without him, the bases on which the science has been so rapidly developed might have remained to this day unknown. Gray discovered that electricity could be communicated from certain substances to other substances; that it could be conducted through various media, as through pack-thread and metallic wires; and that it could be insulated, and, when perfectly insulated, could be conveyed through proper conductors for long distances, and practically instantaneously. The original experiment proving these facts of insulation and conduction was demonstrated by the lecturer; and a beautifully artistic diagram, by Mr. George Cruikshank, illustrating Gray's great experiment of sending an electrical communication 650 ft. through a pack thread, insulated on silk bearers, supported by poles, added much to the interest of this part of the lecture. This first great event in electrical communication occurred on July 14, 1729, in the grounds of Granville Wheeler, Esq., at Otterden, near Faversham, in Kent. The electricity was excited on a glass tube; a piece of pack-thread attached to the excited tube was the conductor; the silk bands stretched across the poles were the insulators; and an ivory ball, attached to the other extreme end of the pack-thread and suspended on silk across one of the windows of the house, was the terminal at which the electric communication was taken, by the simple process of presenting brass leaf to the ball, and observing the attraction that followed when the tube was excited.

Our Illustration shows how an experiment was made by Gray with a soap bubble. A bubble is blown from a common pipe, the pipe is insulated by a silk band, and when an excited glass tube is brought near the pipe, the bubble has an electric attraction.

The Dowager Marchioness of Westminster has presented a donation of £100 to the Cabmen's Benevolent Association, Soho-square, as a contribution to the annuity fund for aged or infirm cabmen who are members of the society.

A banquet was given and presentation made, last week, at the Pier Pavilion, to Mr. T. Ross, who has been five times Mayor of Hastings. The testimonial, which was subscribed for by all classes in the town, consisted of a massive silver salver, together with a tea and coffee service.

M. Louis Rozsavolgyi, jeweller, was, on Tuesday, fined £5 and costs for pledging a brooch value £200, the property of a gentleman named La Jeunesse, by whom it had been intrusted to him to be made up. The magistrates acquitted the pawn-brokers of all blame, and ordered the brooch to be restored to the owner.

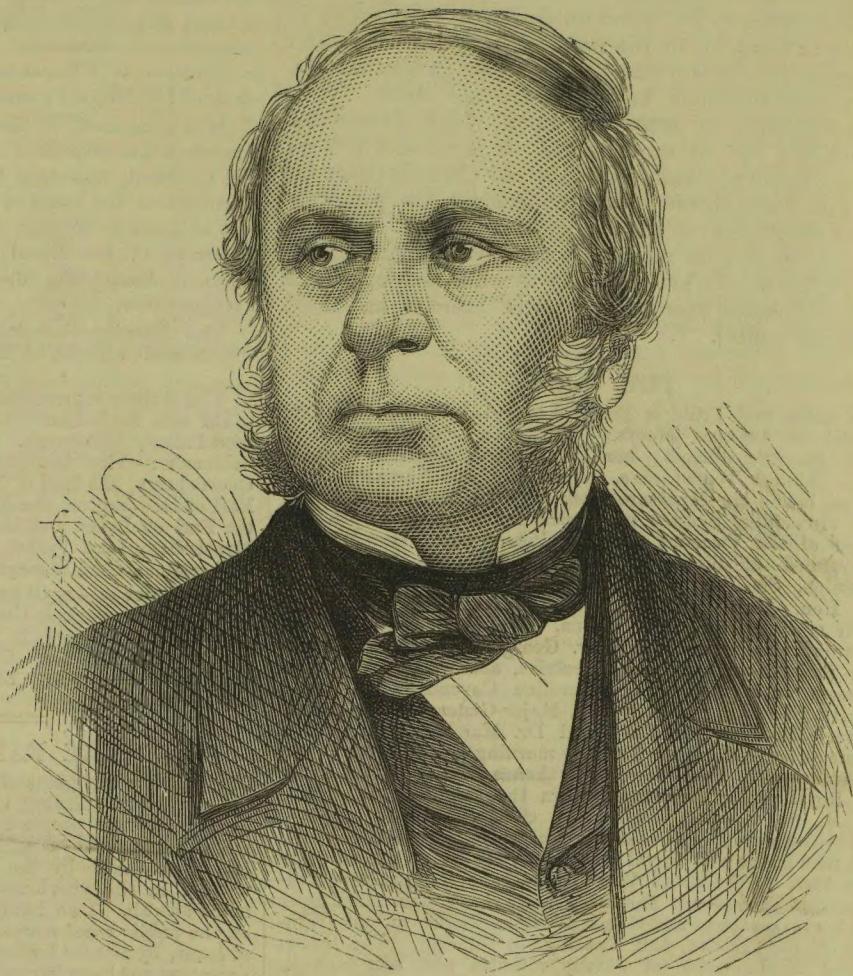
Against the protest of many influential friends, the shareholders in the Civil Service Supply Association have, by a large majority, agreed that the profits of the business be divided, instead of being applied, as heretofore, to reducing the prices of the commodities sold. Several gentlemen of note have in consequence retired from the committee of management.

The thirty-second annual ball of the friends of the French Benevolent Society took place, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Comte de Paris and M. Garrard (Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Embassy), were present. The institution was founded in 1842, by the Comte de St. Aulière, for the purpose of affording temporary relief to distressed foreigners in search of employment. During the evening a number of presents, received from influential supporters of the charity, were disposed of by means of a lottery held in one of the ante-rooms.

Last week 2363 births and 1597 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 187, and the deaths 90 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 71 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been but 464 and 512, further rose last week to 607, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 40; 274 resulted from bronchitis, 177 from phthisis, 103 from pneumonia, and 20 from asthma. The fatal cases of pneumonia showed the largest proportional excess. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths: 41 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 5 from wounds, and 10 from suffocation. Four cases of suicide and 2 of infanticide were registered.



THE LATE BARON MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.



THE LATE MR. HERMAN MERIVALE, C.B.

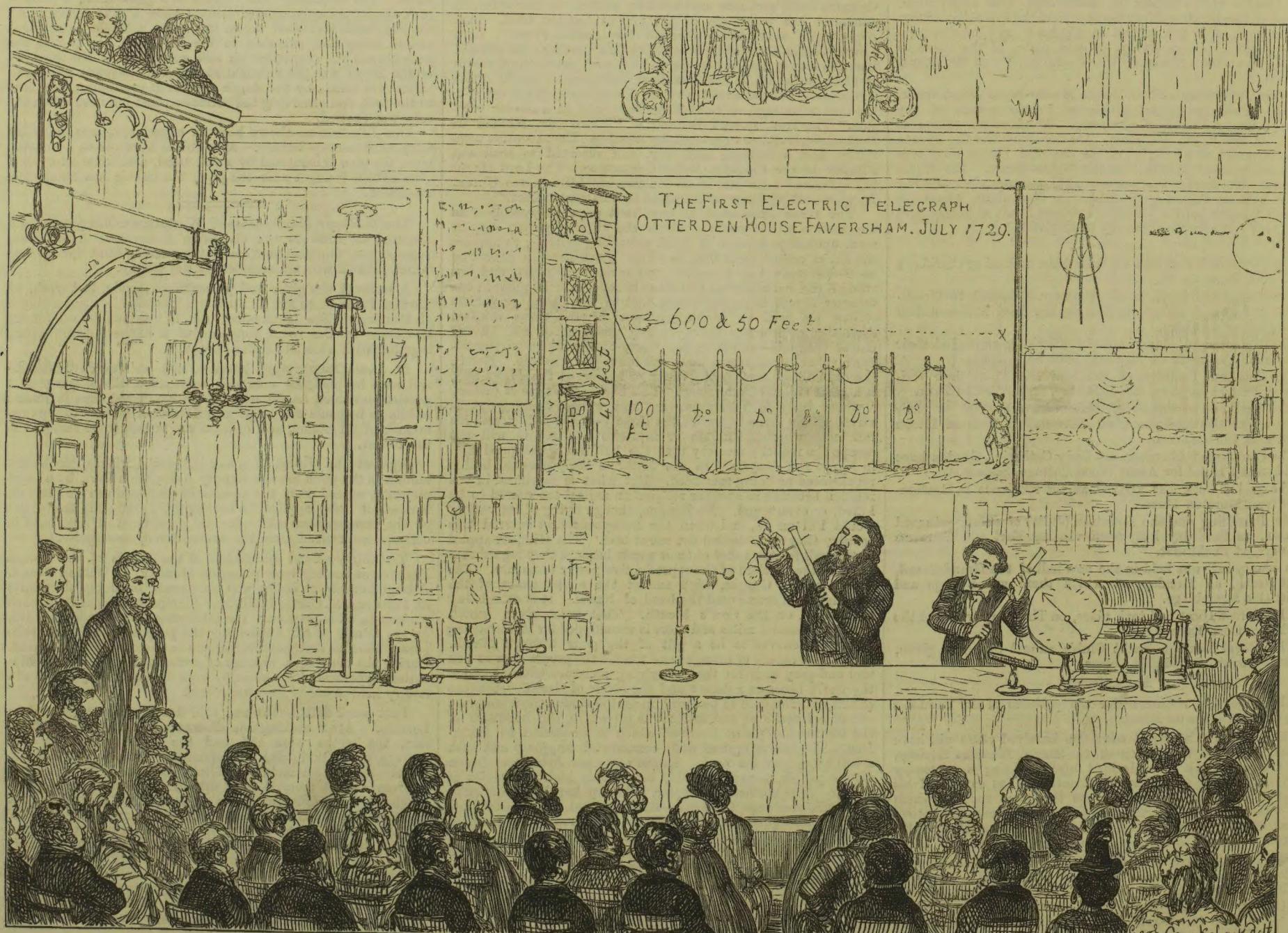
THE LATE BARON MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

We recorded the death of Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild last week. He was a younger brother of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, late M.P. for the city of London, and of Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart. (also a Baron of the Austrian Empire), who was sometime M.P. for Aylesbury. Their father was Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, of Frankfort, who was the founder of the great London banking house which is con-

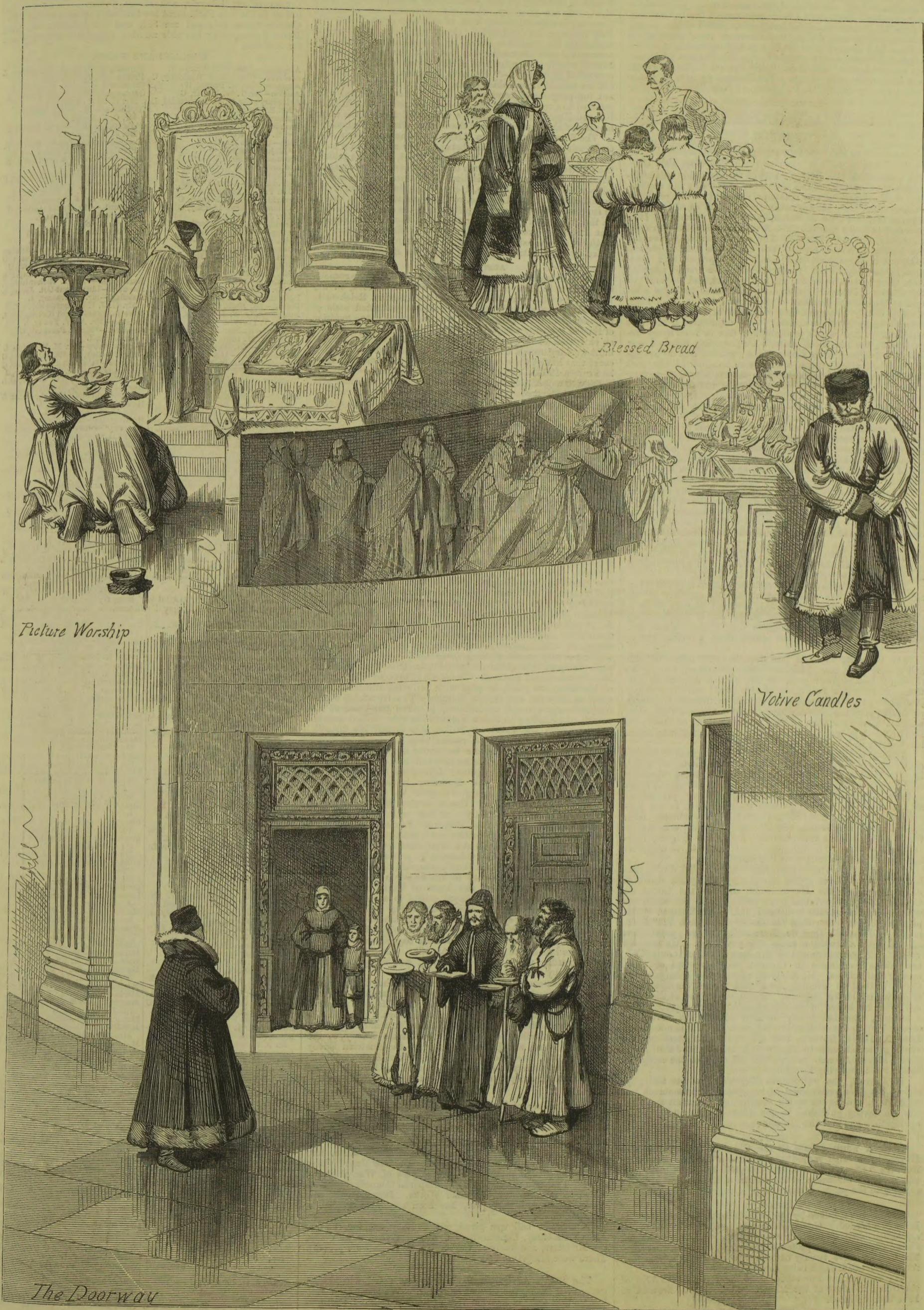
ducted by these brothers. The late Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He had sat in Parliament for Hythe since 1859. His country house at Mentmore, in Buckinghamshire, was famous for its collection of works of art. He was also an enterprising patron of horse-racing, and won the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger in the same year. We have engraved his portrait from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

THE LATE MR. HERMAN MERIVALE.

The death of this gentleman was mentioned in our obituary last week. He was a son of Mr. Commissioner Merivale, formerly Judge of the Exeter Court of Bankruptcy. He was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained high University honours. He practised at the Bar some years on the Western Circuit, and was the first occupant of Mr. Henry Drummond's chair of political



LECTURE AT THE CHARTERHOUSE ON STEPHEN GRAY'S DISCOVERIES IN ELECTRICITY.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA: SKETCHES IN ST. ISAAC'S CHURCH, ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

economy at Oxford. His lectures in this professorship were afterwards developed in a work on colonisation, which led to his appointment by Lord Grey as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in 1847. In 1858, at the request of Sir C. Wood, he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office, where his remaining official years were passed. His contributions to historical and political literature are of considerable value. The biography of Sir Henry Lawrence, begun by Sir Herbert Edwardes, was completed by Mr. Herman Merivale. He also wrote the "Life of Sir Philip Francis." Mr. Merivale was sixty-eight years of age. The portrait we give of him is from a photograph by Mr. Dickinson, of New Bond-street.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 19.

The members of the Extreme Left of the Assembly will interpellate the Government this afternoon concerning the application of the obnoxious new municipal law, and we are promised another disorderly Parliamentary mêlée such as the whilom theatre of the Palais de Versailles so often witnesses. It is generally believed that the Cabinet will come out of the struggle victorious, but badly bruised. The manner in which the *Loi des Maires* has been carried into effect has excited general indignation throughout the country. Upright and irreproachable Republican functionaries have been removed from their posts without the slightest pretext, and replaced by Royalists and Bonapartists, whose appointment presages a return to the corrupt practices of the Empire, and many of them already openly announce their intention of compelling their fellow-citizens to return the reactionary candidates at the next elections. Innumerable protestations flow in from every department; the municipal councils are preparing for open war with the delegates of the Government; but the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues pursue their course heedless of the conflagration they have kindled, which threatens to become very general. They may obtain the support of the Assembly, but their arbitrary policy will eventually bring them the reward they have done their best to deserve.

The protracted debate on the new taxes came to a close last Saturday, the Assembly having agreed to increase the duty on sugar, to reimpose the duty on salt, and to tax pianos and cheques. The electors of the department of Vaucluse are convened for March 1 to elect a deputy, and M. Ledru Rollin has formally come forward as the Republican candidate. The event has caused a considerable sensation, especially in Ministerial circles, the Government straining every nerve to prevent the election of the veteran democrat. It is rumoured that M. Gambetta is not particularly pleased with M. Ledru Rollin's candidature, being jealous of any ascendancy which the latter, if elected, would be likely to gain over the extreme Republican party. M. John Lemoine has been urging on the Government, in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*, the withdrawal of the French frigate Orénoque from Civita Vecchia.

The Duc de Padone, who is endeavouring to organise a formidable Bonapartist demonstration on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's ensuing birthday, has been soundly taken to task by the *Journal de Paris*, which points out, sensibly enough, that the Second Empire lost France Alsace and Lorraine, and that the third would most probably lose it Franche-Conté.

The Carnival, which is just over, has been unusually dull and gloomy this year. The rain poured incessantly during the three days—*Les jours gras*, as our French neighbours call them—and the few balls masqués announced were but thinly attended. The discontinuance of the traditional *boeuf-gras* procession after the siege dealt the Carnival a severe blow, from which it never recovered, and the recent burning of the Opera House, where it was accustomed to be celebrated with music and dancing, has been its coup-de-grâce.

A grand ball is to be given by the Parisian press in honour of Marshal MacMahon, at the Palais de l'Industrie, on March 15. The fête is to be strictly non-political, and, being especially organised with the view of giving an impetus to Parisian trade and commerce, which are sadly suffering just now, journals of all shades of opinion have given in their adhesion to the project, and between £20,000 and £30,000 have already been subscribed to carry it into effect. The gorgeous gatherings of the Tuilleries and the Hôtel de Ville, under the Empire, it is said, will be eclipsed by the splendour of this fête, to which no less than 20,000 invitations will be issued.

The Paris Court of Appeal has been occupied during the last few days with an action brought by a Captain Adelbert de Bourbon, of the Dutch army, against the Count de Chambord, the object being the setting aside the certificate which records the death of Louis XVII. in the Temple. The plaintiff is none other than the son of Naundorff, the clock-maker and pseudo Duc de Normandie, whose pretensions created such a sensation some fifty years ago. He and his whole family are recognised as the descendants of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette in Holland, where several of them occupy State offices. M. Adelbert attends the sittings of the Court clothed in evening dress, and salutes the spectators as a King might his subjects. When he arrives at the court and when he leaves of an afternoon he is always preceded by a huissier, who makes way for him through the crowd and escorts him to his seat or to his carriage. He is not unlike Louis XVIII. in features, and one of his daughters bears a striking resemblance to Marie Antoinette. M. Jules Favre pleads his case, which revives the old story of the escape of the Dauphin from the Temple.

M. Kaspail, the well-known Republican writer and physician, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and 1000f. fine, and his son to six months' imprisonment and 500f. fine, for having published in the *Almanach Meteorologique* an apologetic history of the Commune.

ITALY.

After a warm debate in the Chamber of Deputies, the House, by a large majority, approved a motion, proceeding from the Left and Centre, and accepted by the Ministry, for passing to the discussion of the articles of the Government bill relating to the paper currency.

SPAIN.

The siege of Bilbao by the Carlists continues, and Berga is being bombarded. General Moriones appears to have effected a junction with General Primo de Rivera, and their combined forces, 6000 strong, is posted on the heights of Sommorrostro. The Carlists have twenty battalions to oppose them with, but reinforcements are still being sent to Moriones.

An engagement has taken place in Cuba between 3000 of the troops and 5000 of the insurgents. The latter are said to have been defeated.

GERMANY.

When the new military law for the empire came on for discussion in the German Parliament, on Monday, Field Marshal

von Moltke made a speech in defence of the measure, in which he said:—"What we acquired in the space of six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century. France is imitating all the German army arrangements? How, then, can we give up what our opponents are adopting? Germany is opposed to any kind of offensive action: it is her duty to act on the defensive." Count von Moltke proceeded to enumerate the measures taken by France for increasing her armament, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the French people were convinced of the necessity of peace. He concluded by saying:—"We have become a powerful nation, but we remain a peaceable people. We require an army, but not for purposes of conquest." The Military Bill was then referred to a committee of twenty-eight members. The Military Bill and Herr Schultze Delitsch's motion relative to the remuneration of the members passed the third reading on Wednesday.

The fifteen deputies from Alsace-Lorraine took their seats on Monday in the German Reichstag. They entered in a body, and placed themselves on the Extreme Right, next the table of the Federal councillors. Seven of them wore clerical costume. After an unsuccessful application on Wednesday for leave to address the House in French, Herr Teutsch, in the name of the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine, read a translation of his speech in support of the motion for a plébiscite in the captured province on the question of its incorporation with the German empire. The language provoked loud cries of "Shame!" and the motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The scene ended by the Alsatians marching out of the House in a body.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The bills announced in the Speech from the Throne respecting a reform in the system of taxation were introduced, on the 13th, in the Chamber of Deputies of the Austrian Reichsrath. The most essential modifications are a more graduated scale of progression in the assessment of the income tax, the taxation of funded property which has hitherto enjoyed exemption, and an extension of immunity from taxation in favour of newly-built working men's dwellings. The Ministerial bills further enact that half of the members of the commission assessing taxes be henceforth elected by the taxpayers themselves.

The Foreign Minister of Austro-Hungary has directed preparations to be made for an international congress on sanitary matters and quarantine, to which he proposes to issue invitations to the Powers.

RUSSIA.

By the arrival of the Austrian Emperor in St. Petersburg a fresh impetus has been given to the festivities of the Russian Court and capital. His Majesty arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday week. He was met at the Gatchina station by the Czar and Czarevitch, who escorted him to the city, where a splendid state reception was given him. Among the distinguished persons who joined in his welcome were the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The streets of St. Petersburg were festively decorated, and the two Emperors, as they drove together to the Winter Palace, were fervently cheered by the people. On his arrival at the Winter Palace he paid his respects to the Czarina, and was then conducted to the Hermitage, where the two Imperial suites were presented. The first day closed with a dinner *en famille*. On Saturday the Emperor paid a visit to the tomb of the late Czar, and laid upon it a wreath of laurel. Subsequently he held a diplomatic reception, which was attended by all the Foreign Princes and foreign Ministers in St. Petersburg. At night a state dinner was given by the Czarevitch, and the day concluded with a state performance at the opera. On Sunday the two Emperors amused themselves with a military parade at the Riding School. In the evening a state banquet was given at the Winter Palace, covers being laid for over seven hundred. The Czar, in proposing the health of his illustrious guest, coupled with it loving allusions to the German Emperor and Queen Victoria. The friendship of the four Sovereigns would, he declared, preserve the peace of the world. In alluding to Queen Victoria the Czar turned courteously towards the Prince of Wales, who bowed his thanks. The Emperor Francis Joseph replied that he re-echoed those gracious sentiments from the bottom of his heart. The Emperor of Austria received the members of the diplomatic body on Monday afternoon. Special audiences were given to the Ambassadors and the Austrian Minister, the other foreign representatives being received in a body. His Majesty dined with the Grand Duke Constantine and the members of his family. A ball was given by the Czarevitch, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph and the distinguished foreign visitors were present. On Tuesday the Austrian Emperor received a deputation from the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and Odessa, who presented an address. The Emperor, together with the Russian officers in attendance upon him and the members of the Legation, dined at four o'clock, at the residence of the Austrian Minister. The Czar has treated his Imperial and Royal guests to a bear-hunt. A large party, including the Prince of Wales and the Grand Dukes, travelled by special train to Mali Wiche on Tuesday evening, and drove next morning to the Imperial forest, about twelve miles distant. Two bears were bagged, one of which fell to the rifle of the Emperor of Austria. The party returned on Wednesday night to St. Petersburg, and was present at a ball given by the club of the nobility.

The *Globe* correspondent at Berlin states that the Czar will leave St. Petersburg at the beginning of the Russian April, and will be absent about a month. His Imperial Majesty will stay in Berlin two days and in England eight days. He will also attend the wedding of the Grand Duchess Vera of Stuttgart. Privy Councillor de Novikoff, the Russian Envoy to the Court of Vienna, and Baron de Langenau, the Austrian Envoy to this capital, have been raised to the rank of Ambassadors.

Adjutant-General Count Lüders, one of the Russian heroes of the Crimean campaign, has died, at the age of eighty-four.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has assembled, and M. Zaimis, the candidate of the Opposition, has been elected President by 87 votes, against 71 obtained by the Ministerial candidate.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier has been removed from office, and Hussein Pasha appointed in his place. The new Grand Vizier at the same time retains his present post of War Minister. Edhem Pasha, a member of the Imperial Council, has been raised to the Ministry of Public Works. Ismail Pasha, who hitherto occupied that post, has been appointed Prefect of Constantinople.

A brilliant ball was given, on Tuesday evening, at the French Embassy, Constantinople, at which the Grand Vizier, the Ministers, and many of the foreign residents were present. There were altogether 500 guests.

The South Australian Parliament has voted £20,000 for emigration during the current half-year. We learn from Melbourne that Colonel Egerton Warburton has reached Perth, in Western Australia, overland from Adelaide, which latter place he left about a year ago. He has explored parts of Western Australia previously unknown.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following is a List of the Members who have been returned to serve in the next Parliament, distinguished as Conservatives, Liberals, and Home Rulers. Those who did not sit in the late Parliament are indicated by an asterisk. The Conservatives returned are 351, and the Liberals, counting Home Rulers, 302; but this number includes a double return for Athlone.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—*Mr. J. C. Clarke, L	Flintshire—Lord R. Grosvenor, L
Andover—*Captain H. Wellesley, C	Frome—Mr. H. C. Lopes, C
Anglesey—Mr. R. Davies, C	Gateshead—*Mr. W. H. James, L
Ashton—Mr. T. W. Mellor, C	Glamorganshire—Mr. H. Vivian, L
Aylesbury—Mr. N. M. Rothschild, L	Mr. C. M. Talbot, L
Mr. S. G. Smith, C	Gloucester—Mr. W. K. Wait, C
Banbury—Mr. B. Samuelson, L	Mr. C. J. Monk, L
Barnstaple—Mr. T. Cave, L	Glostershire (E.)—Sir M. Beach, C
*Mr. S. D. Waddy, L	Mr. J. R. Yorke, C
Bath—Captain Hayter, L	Gloucestershire (West)—Hon. R. E. Plunkett, C; Col. Kinnscoote, L
*Major Bousfield, C	Grantham—Sir H. A. Cholmeley, L
Beaumaris—Mr. M. Lloyd, L	*Captain Cust, C
Bedford—Mr. S. Whitbread, L	Gravesend—Captain Bedford Pim, C
*Captain Pollhill Turner, C	Greenwich—Mr. B. Board, C
Bedfordshire—Colonel Gilpin, C	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, L
Mr. Francis Bassett, L	Grimsby—*Mr. J. Chapman, C
Colonel R. Loyd-Lindsay, C	Guildford—*Mr. Denzil Onslow, C
Mr. John Walter, L	Hackney—Mr. J. Holmes, L
Berwick—*Sir D. Marjoribanks, L	Mr. C. Reed, L
*Captain Milne Home, C	Halifax—*Mr. H. Crossley, L
Bewdley—*Mr. L. Harrison, L	Right Hon. J. Stanfield, L
Birkenshaw—Mr. Laird, C	Hampshire (North)—Mr. G. Scater-Booth, C; Mr. W. M. B. Beach, C
Birmingham—Right Hon. John Bright, L; Mr. G. Dixon, L	Hampshire (S.)—Lord H. Scott, C
Mr. P. H. Muntz, L	Hartlepool—*Mr. T. Richardson, L
Blackburn—Mr. H. M. Feilden, C	Harwich—Lieutenant-Col. Jervis, C
*Mr. W. Briggs, L	Hastings—Mr. T. Brassey, L
Bodmin—Hon. E. Leveson Gower, L	Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, L
Bolton—Mr. Hick, C; *Mr. Cross, L	Haverfordwest—Lord Kensington, L
Boston—*Mr. W. J. Ingram, L	Helston—Mr. A. W. Young, L
*Mr. T. Parry, L	Heresford—*Mr. E. Pateshall, C
Bradford—Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, L	Mr. Clive, L
*Mr. W. H. Ripley, L	Hertfordshire—Mr. M. Biddulph, L
Brecknockshire—Mr. Gwynne Holford, C	Sir J. Bailey, C; *Major Peplow, C
Bridgnorth—Mr. W. H. Foster, L	Hertford—*Captain A. J. Balfour, C
Bridport—Mr. T. A. Mitchell, L	Hertfordshire—Mr. T. F. Halsey, C
Brighton—*Mr. J. Ashbury, C	Mr. A. Smith, C; Hon. G. Cowper, L
*General Shute, C	Horsham—*Sir S. Fitzgerald, C
Bristol—Mr. K. D. Hodgson, L	Huddersfield—Mr. E. A. Leatham, L
Mr. S. Morley, L	Hull—Mr. C. H. Wilson, L
Buckingham—*Mr. E. Hubbard, C	Mr. C. M. Norwood, L
Buckinghamshire—Right Hon. B. Disraeli, C; *Sir R. B. Harvey, C	Huntington—Sir J. Karslake, C
Mr. N. G. Lambert, L	Huntingdonshire—Mr. Fellowes, C
Burnley—Mr. R. Shaw, L	*Sir H. C. Pelley, C
Bury, Lancashire—Mr. R. Philips, L	Hythe—*Sir E. Watkin, L
Bury St. Edmunds—Mr. Greene, C	Ipswich—*Mr. J. P. Cobbold, C
*Lord Francis Hervey, C	Mr. J. R. Bulwer, C
Calne—Lord E. Fitzmaurice, L	Isle of Wight—Mr. A. Baillie-Cochrane, C
Cambridge—Mr. A. G. Martin, C	Kendal—Mr. Whitwell, L
*Mr. P. B. Smollett, C	Kent (East)—Hon. G. W. Milles, C
Cambridgeshire—Lord G. Manners, C	Kent (Mid)—Mr. W. Hart Dyke, C
Cardigan—Mr. D. Davies, L	Lord Holmedale, C
Cardiganshire—*Mr. T. E. Lloyd, C	Kent (West)—Sir C. H. Mills, C
Carlisle—Mr. Ferguson, L	Mr. J. G. Talbot, C
Sir W. Lawson, L	Kidderminster—*Mr. A. Grant, C
Carmarthen (B)—*Mr. C. Neville, C	Knaresborough—*Mr. B. Wood, C
Carmarthenshire—*Lord Emlyn, C	Lambeth—Ald. Sir J. C. Lawrence, L
Mr. John Jones, C	Alderman W. M. Arthur, L
Carnarvon District—Mr. W. B. Hughes, L	Lancashire (North)—Colonel Wilson Patten, C; Mr. F. Stanley, C
Carnarvonshire—*Hon. G. S. Douglas-Pennant, C	Lancashire (North-East)—Mr. J. M. Holt, C; Mr. J. C. Starkie, C
Chatham—*Admiral Elliot, C	Camber—*Mr. E. Hardcastle, C
Chelsea—*Mr. W. Gordon, C	Lancashire (South-East)—Hon. A. Egerton, C; *Mr. E. Hardcastle, C
Sir C. Dilke, L	Lancashire (South-West)—Mr. C. G. Turner, C; Mr. R. A. Cross, C
Cheltenham—*Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner, C	Leicester—*Colonel Deakin, C
Cheshire (East)—Mr. W. Cunliffe-Brooks, C	Leeds—Mr. W. Wheelhouse, C
Cheshire (Mid)—Hon. W. Egerton, C	*Mr. R. Tennant, C; Ald. Carter, L
Colonel E. Legh, L	Leicester (North)—Lord J. Manners, C; Mr. S. W. Clowes, C
Cheshire (West)—Sir P. Egerton, C	Leicestershire (South)—Mr. P. Pell, C
Major Tollermache, C	Leominster—Mr. R. Arkwright, C
Chester—Mr. H. C. Raikes, C	Lynn—Hon. R. Bourke, C; Lord C. J. Hamilton, C
Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, L	Macclesfield—Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, L; Mr. D. Chadwick, L
Chichester—Lord H. Lennox, C	Maidstone—Sir J. Lubbock, L
Chippingham—Mr. G. Godfrey, C	*Sir S. Waterlow, L
Christchurch—*Sir H. D. Wolf, C	Malmesbury—Mr. G. M. Sandford, C
Cirencester—Mr. A. A. Bathurst, C	Malton—Hon. W. Powell, C
Clytheroe—Mr. R. Assheton, C	Marlborough—Lord Ernest Bruce, L
Cockermouth—Mr. I. Fletcher, L	Marlow (Great)—Mr. T. Wethered, C
Colchester—Colonel Learmonth, C	Marylebone—*Mr. W. Forsyth, C
*Mr. H. B. Praed, C	Sir T. Chambers, L
Cornwall (East)—*Mr. John Tremayne, C; Sir C. Rashleigh, L	Merionethshire—Mr. S. Holland, L
Cornwall (West)—Mr. P. Wyndham, C	Merthyr Tydfil—Mr. H. Richard, L
Devon (Mid)—Mr. E. Backhouse, L	Mr. R. Fothergill, L
Darlington—Mr. E. Portman, L	Middleborough—Mr. H. Bolckow, L
Denbighshire—Mr. O. Morgan, L	Middlesex—Lord G. Hamilton, C
Sir Wat	

Norwich—Mr. J. W. Huddleston, C
Mr. J. J. Colman, L
Nottingham—Mr. W. Denison, C
*Mr. S. Isaac, C
Nottinghamshire (N.)—Mr. Smith, C
Hon. G. M. Monckton, C
Nottinghamshire (South)—Mr. T. B.
Hildyard, C; *Mr. G. Storer, C
Oldham—Mr. J. M. Cobbett, C
Sejeant Spinks, C
Oxford—Sir W. V. Harcourt, L
Right Hon. E. Cardwell, L
Oxfordshire—Right Hon. J. W.
Henley, C; Colonel North, C
Mr. W. C. Cartwright, L
Oxford University—Right Hon.
Gathorne Hardy, C; Right Hon.
J. R. Mowbray, C
Pembroke (B)—Mr. E. J. Reed, L
Pembroke—Mr. Scourfield, C
Penry and Falmouth—Mr. E.
Jenkins, L; *Mr. H. T. Cole, L
Peterborough—*Mr. T. Hankey, L
Mr. G. H. Whalley, L
Petersfield—Captain Jolliffe, C
Plymouth—Mr. Bates, C
*Mr. Sampson Lloyd, C
Poole—*Mr. C. Waring, L
Pontefract—Right Hon. H. Childers, L
Major Waterhouse, C
Portsmouth—Sir J. Elphinstone, C
*Hon. T. Bruce, C
Preston—Mr. E. Hermon, C
Mr. J. Holker, C
Radnor—Marquis of Hartington, L
Radnorshire—Hon. A. Walsh, C
Reading—Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, L
Sir F. Goldsmid, L
Retroff (East)—Viscount Galway, C
Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, L
Richmond—Mr. J. C. Dundas, L
Ripon—Earl De Grey, L
Rochdale—Mr. T. B. Potter, L
Rochester—Mr. P. W. Martin, L
Mr. Julian Goldsmid, L
Rutland—Hon. G. J. Noel, C
Mr. G. H. Finch, C
Rye—Mr. J. S. Hardy, C
St. Ives—Mr. E. G. Davenport, C
Salford—Mr. E. C. Cawley, C
Mr. W. T. Charley, C
Salisbury—*Mr. G. R. Ryder, C
Dr. Lush, L
Sandwich—Mr. H. Brassey, L; Right
Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, L
Scarborough—*Sir C. Legard, C
Sir H. Johnstone, L
Shaftesbury—Mr. F. Benett Stan-
ford, C
Sheffield—*Mr. J. A. Roebuck, L
Mr. Mundella, L
Shields—Mr. J. C. Stevenson, L
Shoreham—Sir P. Burrell, C
Right Hon. S. Cave, C
Shrewsbury—*Mr. Cates, L
*Mr. Robertson, L
Shropshire (North)—Mr. J. R.
Ormsby Gore, C; Viscount New-
port, C
Shropshire (South)—General Sir P.
Herbert, C; Colonel Corbett, C
Somerset (East)—Mr. R. S. Allen, C
Mr. R. Bright, C
Somerset (Mid)—Mr. R. H. Paget, C
Mr. R. Neville Greville, C
Somerset (West)—Col. the Hon. A.
Hood, C; *Major Vaughan Lee, C
Southampton—*Sir F. Perkins, L
Right Hon. Russell Gurney, C
Southwark—Colonel Beresford, C
Mr. J. Locke, L
Stafford—Mr. Thomas Salt, C
*Mr. Alexander Macdonald, L
Staffordshire (East)—Mr. A. Bass, L
Mr. S. C. Allsopp, C
Staffordshire (North)—Sir C. B.
Adderley, C; *Mr. C. M. Camp-
bell, C
Staffordshire (West)—Mr. F. Monck-
ton, C; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., C
Stalybridge—*Mr. Sidebottom, C
Stamford—Sir J. Hay, C
Stockton—Mr. Joseph Dodds, L
Stockport—*Mr. C. Hopwood, L
*Mr. L. F. Pennington, L

IRELAND.

Antrim—*Mr. James Chaine, C
Hon. Edward O'Neill, C
Armagh—Mr. Vance, C
Armagh (Co.)—Mr. E. W. Verner, C
*Mr. Maxwell C. Close, C
Athlone—Double Return
Sir J. Ennis
Mr. Sheil
Bandon—Mr. A. Swanston, L
Belfast—*Mr. J. P. Corry, C
Mr. W. Johnston, C
Carlow Borough—*Mr. H. Lewis, L
Carlow, County—Mr. H. Bruen, C
Mr. Kavanagh, C
Carrickfergus—Mr. M. R. Dalway, L
Cavan (Co.)—*Fay, H R
Clare (Co.)—Sir C. O'Loughlen, H R
*Lord Conyngham, H R
Clonmel—*Mr. Moore, H R
Coleraine—*Mr. D. Taylor, L
Cork (City)—Mr. J. P. Ronayne, H R
Mr. N. D. Murphy, L
Cork (Co.)—Mr. Downing, H R
Mr. W. Shaw, L
Donegal—Marquis of Hamilton, C
Mr. T. Connolly, C
Down (Co.)—Lord A. Hill-Trevor, C
*J. Sharman Crawford, L
Downpatrick—*Mr. J. Mulholland, C
Drogheda—*Dr. O'Leary, H R
Dublin (City)—*Sir A. Guinness, C
Lord Mayor Brooks, H R
Dublin County—Mr. I. Hamilton, C
Colonel Taylor, C
Dublin University—Dr. Ball, C
Hon. D. Plunket, C
Dundalk—Mr. P. Callan, H R
Dungannon—*Mr. J. Dickson, L
Dungarvan—*Mr. J. O'Keeffe, H R
Ennis—Captain Staple, L
Emiskillen—Lord Crichton, C
Fernagh—Hon. H. A. Cole, C
Mr. W. Archdale, C
Galway (B)—*Mr. George Morris, C
Lord St. Lawrence, L
Galway (Co.)—Mitchell Henry, H R
Captain Nolan, H R
Kerry—Captain Herbert, L
Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, L
Kildare—*Mr. Meldon, H R
Mr. W. H. Cogan, L
Kilkenny—Sir John Gray, H R

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen—Mr. J. F. Leith, L
Aberdeenshire (E)—Mr. Fordyce, L
Aberdeenshire (West) — Mr. W.
M'Combie, L
Argyleshire—Marquis of Lorne, L
Ayr (B)—*Sir W. Cunningham, C
Ayrshire (North)—Mr. R. Mont-
gomery, C
Ayrshire (South)—Col. Alexander, C
Banff—Mr. R. W. Duff, L
Berwickshire—Hon. R. B. Hamil-
ton, C
Buteshire—Mr. C. Dalrymple, C
Caithness-shire—Sir T. Sinclair, L
Clackmannan, &c.—Mr. Adam, L
Dumbartonshire—Mr. Orr-Ewing, C

Stoke-on-Trent—*Mr. R. Heath, C
Mr. G. Melly, L
Stroud—*Mr. W. Stanton, L
Mr. S. S. Dickinson, L
Suffolk (East)—Lord Rendlesham, C
Lord Mahon, C
Suffolk (West)—Lord A. Hervey, C
Colonel Parker, C
Sunderland—Mr. Gourley, L
*Sir H. Havelock, L
Surrey (East)—Mr. J. Watney, C
*Mr. W. Grantham, C
Surrey (Mid)—Mr. H. W. Peek, C
Sir R. Baggallay, C
Surrey (West)—Mr. G. Cubitt, C
Mr. Le Steere, C
Sussex (East)—Mr. G. B. Gregory,
C; *Mr. M. D. Scott, C
Sussex (W)—Colonel Barttelot, C
Earl of March, C
Swansea—Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, L
Tamworth—Sir R. Peel, L
Mr. R. W. Hanbury, C
Taunton—Sir H. James, L
Mr. A. C. Barclay, L
Tavistock—Lord A. Russell, L
Tewkesbury—Capt. W. E. Price, L
Thirsk—Sir W. Gallwey, C
Tiverton—Mr. J. H. Amory, L
Right Hon. W. Massey, L
Tower Hamlets—*Mr. C. Ritchie, C
Mr. J. D. Samuda, L
Truro—Sir F. M. Williams, C
Col. Hogg, C
Tynemouth—Mr. T. E. Smith, L
Wakefield—*Mr. Edward Green, C
Wallingford—Mr. E. Wells, C
Walsall—Mr. Charles Forster, L
Wareham—Mr. J. S. Drax, C
Warrington—*Mr. G. Greenall, C
Warwick—*Mr. G. W. Repton, C
Mr. A. W. Peel, L
Warwickshire (North)—Mr. C. N.
Newdegate, C; Mr. W. Bromley
Davenport, C
Warwickshire (S)—Lord Yarmouth, C
*Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, C
Wednesbury—Mr. A. Brogden, L
Wenlock—General Cecil Forester, C
Mr. A. H. Brown, L
Westbury—*Mr. A. Laverton, L
Westminster—Mr. W. H. Smith, C
*Sir C. Russell, C
Westmorland—Hon. W. Lowther, C
Earl of Beaufort, C
Weymouth—Mr. H. Edwards, L
*Sir F. Johnstone, C
Whitby—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, L
Whitehaven—Mr. C. Bentinck, C
Wigan—*Lord Lindsay, C
*Mr. T. Knowles, C
Wilton—Sir E. Antrobus, L
Wiltshire (North)—Mr. G. B. Est-
court, C; Sir G. Jenkinson, C
Wiltshire (South)—Lord H. Thynne,
C; *Lord Folkestone, C
Winchester—Mr. B. Simonds, C
*Mr. A. R. Naghten, C
Windsor—*Mr. R. Gardner, C
Wolverhampton—Mr. C. P. Villiers,
L; Mr. T. M. Weguelin, L
Woodstock—*Lord R. Churchill, C
Worcester—Mr. Sheriff, L
*Mr. Hill, L
Worcestershire (East)—*Mr. H. All-
sopp, C; *Mr. T. Walker, C
Worcestershire (West)—Mr. W. E.
Dowdeswell, C; Mr. F. W.
Knight, C
Wycombe (High)—The Hon. Colonel
Carington, L
York—Mr. G. Leeman, L
Mr. J. Lowther, C
Yorkshire (E. Riding)—Mr. Sykes, C
Mr. W. Harrison Broadley, C
Yorkshire (N. Riding)—Mr. F. A.
Milbank, L; Viscount Helmsley, C
Yorkshire (East Div. W. R.)—Mr. C.
B. Denison, C, Mr. J. Fielden, C
Yorkshire (North Div. W. R.)—Lord
F. Cayndish, L; *Mr. L. Wilson, L
Yorkshire (South Div. W. R.)—Mr.
W. Spencer Stanhope, C; *Mr. L.
R. Starkie, C

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universi-
ties—Mr. E. S. Gordon, Q.C., C
Greenock—Mr. J. J. Grieve, L
Haddington—Sir H. F. Davie, L
Haddingtonshire—Lord Echo, C
Hawick—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, L
Inverness (B)—*Mr. Macintosh, L
Inverness-shire—Mr. D. Cameron, C
Renfrewshire—Colonel Mure, L
Ross & Cromarty—Mr. Matheson, L
Roxburghshire—*Sir G. Douglas, C
St. Andrew's Dis.—Mr. E. Ellice, L
Stirling—Mr. C. Bannerman, L
Stirlingshire—*Admiral Edmon-
stone, C
Sutherlandshire—Marquis of
Stafford, L
Anstruther, C
Leith—*Mr. D. Macgregor, L
Linlithgowshire—Mr. P. M'Lagan, L

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

No general election in the present generation, with the exception of that of 1868, has brought about so great a change in the personnel of the House of Commons—to say nothing of political variation—as that which has just concluded. The political reaction, caprice—what you will—has in part operated to removing two hundred and twelve members of the late House from the present Parliament, though deduction must be made for voluntary retirement. The action of the election on the Government, personally speaking, has been considerable, though it has not reached the Cabinet in more than one instance. Even the return of the Prime Minister was not a triumph, inasmuch as he was second on the poll, the popular preference being for one of that body of manufacturers of an article which does such eminent service to the revenue through the medium of the Excise. But the most important and significant is that of Mr. Chichester Fortescue at Louth. In the first place, he is a painstaking official, had weight with the House, and was believed to be sage in council; and, in the second, his rejection is a testimony to the growing fire of Home Rule in Ireland. And here it may be said parenthetically that there has not been the overwhelming number of Home-Rulers elected as was expected; but in many cases the victories of this party have been notable. Thus it is almost inconceivable that an Irish constituency should send to the right-about one of the "whips," in the person of Mr. Algernon Greville, who, if not the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, is so near him as to be a useful viaduct for those applications for places in which the Irish members excel. To be sure, when he was thrown out the election had manifestly gone against the Ministry, and it was certain that Mr. Greville would cease to hold office; but still it was an instance of that improvidence, which is said to be a national characteristic, and an abstention from that gratitude which would have been a sense of favours to come in happier days of Liberalism, for the sake of an idea. The putting out of Lord Otho Fitzgerald from Kildare is intelligible for reasons into which it is not necessary to enter; but as an ornamental member—because he is a part of the Royal Household—his electoral fate is noticeable.

In the first speech which he made to the electors of Middlesex Lord Enfield intimated that he had felt a desire to retire from public life; so that the Liberal constituency may well be excused for not taking any particular trouble to vote for him; and, moreover, the running of a second Liberal candidate, instead of being contented to try for the former one-and-one representation, was calculated to injure his individual chances. A capable Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and a much respected member thus disappears from the arena in which he has for long moved, not undistinguished. Some have attributed the rejection of the Lord Advocate for Scotland to a desire to show resentment for his action in the case of the late Sheriff Bell; but probably the cause lay deeper. It is believed that he was not as sympathetic and conciliatory with the Scottish members as some of his predecessors in his high office, and insensibly this may have got into the minds of the people, and his constituency in particular, and operated on his chances of success, while it is by no means certain that the Education Act for Scotland increased any popularity which he might have had amongst his fellow-countrymen. The awkwardness of the chief law officer of the Crown for Scotland not having a seat in Parliament will not now arise; and, so far, consolation may be derived from the caprice of the electors of Wigton. It may as well be said here that, for a wonder, a law officer for Ireland has obtained a seat, Mr. Hugh Law, the Solicitor-General, having been elected for Londonderry county. Those who are familiar with the House will comprehend why it should be thought that the rejection of Mr. Hibbert at Oldham is a mistake; because, before he was an efficient official, he was one of those members who, usually quiet and unobtrusive during the discussion of great measures, often came forward with suggestions, which assumed especial and even vital importance. As to the failure of Mr. Ayrton to retain his seat for the Tower Hamlets, it is possible that it was much more due to the feeling against the Government generally that unquestionably prevails than to personal objection, however much that has been insisted on. It is quite possible that if he had been secure of his place in the Government he would have been again returned. However, he, too, vanishes from the scene in which he was a conspicuous figure, and his undoubted capability will perhaps be made available in a different sphere.

Reference may perhaps be made cursorily to the departure of some notable members. It is believed that Mr. Adair had given up that attention to the private business of the House to which he was once devoted, so that he may not be so much missed as he would have been a year or two ago; but having until the end of last Session held so distinctive a place as Chairman of Ways and Means Mr. Bonham-Carter's disappearance will, so to speak, cause a distinctive vacuum. As an arbitrator and adviser of the House, and of late as a dangerous skirmisher on the flank of the Government of which he professed to be a follower, Mr. Bouvier was continually prominent, and by so much will his absence be noticed by those who were his Parliamentary contemporaries. By no means in other respects a member of mark, Mr. Edgar Bowring achieved a reputation for being a most persistent sitter and the most complete vote-giver in the last Parliament; but probably in the next he will create no recollection. The departure of Mr. Jacob Bright is not of much consequence, for, though he occasionally strove, with much travail, to be original, his position in the House was of a factitious and reflected character. A dogmatic Radical who pushed himself into notoriety, Mr. Candlish has, for some reasons best known to himself, not sought re-election; while the "didactic" Mr. Rylands, who seemed to think that he was the incarnation of political and legislative wisdom, has been ousted at Warrington, and an ambitious attempt which he made on one of the divisions of Lancashire has been thoroughly defeated. In Mr. Thomas Collins the House loses one of its most jolly and good-humouredly turbulent members. Well known, certainly, but it can hardly be said charmingly known, was Mr. E. Craufurd, to whom the Ayr burghs has given his congé; and the mirth of the House has suffered some eclipse by the vanishing of Mr. Delahunt, who was so very amusing

Montrose (B)—Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, L
Orkney and Shetland—Mr. Laing, L
Peebles, &c.—Sir G. Montgomery, C
Paisley—*Mr. G. Holmes, L
Perth—Hon. A. Kinnaid, L
Perthshire—*Sir W. S. Maxwell, C
Renfrewshire—Colonel Mure, L
Ross & Cromarty—Mr. Matheson, L
Roxburghshire—*Sir G. Douglas, C
St. Andrew's Dis.—Mr. E. Ellice, L
Stirling—Mr. C. Bannerman, L
Stirlingshire—*Admiral Edmon-
stone, C
Sutherlandshire—Marquis of
Stafford, L
Wick—Mr. J. Pender, L
Wigtown (B)—*Mr. M. Stewart, C
Wigtownshire—Mr. Vans Agnew, C

when he thought he was most serious, Waterford not having appreciated the distinction he conferred on it by representing it. Misfortune has come on Mr. R. N. Fowler and Mr. W. Fowler respectively; and, as one was a Conservative and the other a Liberal, they balance each other in being out, as they did when they were in. By reason of speaking on every question, Mr. Eastwick made himself much known; but, somehow, it may be thought that his absence will be endurable. The veteran Sir George Grey had retired so much into the shade for the last four years that his voluntary retirement from Morpeth will hardly be noticed.

Of the three members who bore the name of Grosvenor who were in the last Parliament only one remains—Lord Richard, who again sits for Flintshire; his brother, the Hon. Norman, having not again wooed Chester; and his cousin, the Hon. Robert, having given up Westminster, probably thus having sought necessary retirement—namely, Mr. Hadfield, of Sheffield, and Mr. W. H. Barrow, of South Notts. Tyrone has done with Lord Claud Hamilton, and so the House will know no more of a remarkable elocutionist, of whom it may be said that "his very body spake." The merits, such as they were, of Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Headlam, and the undoubted ones of Lord Henley, have not sufficed to save them from Parliamentary extinction; and the dilettante Radical, Mr. Auberon-Herbert, has committed self-extinction by not offering himself for re-election at Nottingham. Conspicuous, not the less for his fitful appearances in debate, Sir Henry Hoare has found Chelsea unappreciative if not ungrateful; and Mr. T. Hughes has again shown the aptitude for retreating which has characterised his Parliamentary career. By not offering himself for Gateshead, Sir William Hutt has deprived the House of one of the few living and moving traditions of the first Reform Bill, and the failure of Mr. Locke King to be re-elected for East Surrey is one of the most tangible proofs of the reaction which has given the whole representation of the county into the hands of the Conservatives. In Mr. J. D. Lewis, who failed at Devonport, a rising member has been extinguished. The rejection of Mr. Lyttelton for East Worcestershire may by some be taken as a girding personally at the Premier, to whom he is related. In a particular sense, the impulsive and perpetual Mr. Macfie will be missed as an involuntary supplier of constant mirth, for Leith has not been true to him. A curious contest occurred for the Inverness Burghs, no less than three gentlemen of the name of Macintosh contended for its representation, suggesting a raid of the clan Chattan into the district; and it happened in the event that one Liberal replaced another, and the former member disappears. Mr. Miall did not seek re-election at Bradford. Each in his way a notability, Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. Otway have been dismissed by their former constituents; and by putting him at the foot of the poll, with a ridiculously small number of votes, the electors of Waterford have extinguished the Parliamentary mime par excellence, Mr. Bernal Osborne.

Of all the capricious constituencies at this time the constituency of Droitwich has been the most capricious, in rejecting Sir John Pakington. Two of three members of the family of Rothschild who sat in the late House have passed out of it, Baron Lionel of that name having been refused by the city of London, and Baron Meyer, who represented Hythe, having died. Sir Henry Storks did not offer himself for re-election at Ripon, and he will not be seen in the new Parliament. A very old and well-known member, Mr. J. B. Smith, did not seek to sit again for Stockport. Colonel Tomline, as it were, fell between two stools, having left Grimsby and failed in East Suffolk; and, amongst other more or less prominent representatives, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. West, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Mr. Wingfield Baker, and Mr. Woods are to be added to the list of discomfited. The tenure of a seat by Mr. Villiers Stuart for Waterford County has been brief; for he was only elected a few weeks before the end of last Session, when a vacancy occurred by the resignation of Mr. De la Poer, and he has not sought re-election, though in a single speech which he delivered he showed aptitude for membership. Captain Trench, though he fought hard against considerable odds at the election which took place on Mr. Gregory being appointed Governor of Ceylon and on the petition which unseated Captain Nolan, has abandoned his seat, this time not standing a contest. The county of Cavan has forsaken Mr. Saunderson, the late Liberal member; while the other late member, the Hon. Hugh Annesley, a Conservative, retired, and two new Liberal members sit in their stead.

These are but "elegant extracts" from the roll of changes, but they are all illustrative of the temper of the constituencies in the election.

M. Quetelet, the founder and director of the Brussels Observatory, one of the most eminent among the scientific men of Europe, died in Brussels on Monday, aged seventy-seven.

Between the Parsees and the Mohammedans in Bombay a quarrel has arisen, in consequence of a Parsee publication reflecting on the character of Mohammed, and several Parsees have been injured.

Among the passengers by the steamer State of Alabama, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from New Orleans, was Mr. Jefferson Davis. He had been directed by his physician to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Hospital governors on Wednesday, Mr. Richard Peyton, the orchestral steward, paid over the last instalment of money realised in aid of the hospital by last year's musical festival. The total amounted to £6577 11s. 9d. The chairman of the meeting said the festival had been the most successful on record.

A special telegram from Khartoum possesses considerable interest in connection with the recent mission of Sir Samuel Baker in the Upper Nile country. A slave-hunting incursion of the Darfoorians into the newly-acquired Egyptian territory brought about a pitched battle, on the 28th ult., in which the troops of the Sultan of Darfoor, 10,000 strong, were completely routed by the forces of the Khedive, who now, it is said, has determined to enter Darfoor in force, to put an end to the slave trade in these parts.

The new volumes of Debrett's *Illustrated Peerage and Illustrated Baronetage and Knightage* for the year 1874 have been published in good time for the needful use of their information during the season of Parliamentary and fashionable society now commencing. Their records of living personal and family connections of the aristocracy have been corrected to the 20th ult. The compact single volume of *Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage (with Courtesy Titles)* of Great Britain and Ireland is also ready, and will be found extremely serviceable. It specifies with minute precision a variety of particulars relating to birth and parentage, school and university education, professional or official employments, public services, and honorary distinctions. The arrangement is very convenient for reference, and there are several treatises upon matters of precedence or etiquette.



THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, MOSCOW.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA," BY W. S. HERRICK.

FINE ARTS.

The Queen has conferred on Mr. Oswald Brierly the appointment of Marine-Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty, vacant by the death of Mr. Schetky. Mr. Brierly has often made long ocean voyages in different parts of the globe, and has studied all that belongs to ships, both at sea and in the dockyards. He went to Australia in Mr. Benjamin Boyd's yacht, the *Wanderer*, then joined Captain Owen Stanley's naval surveying expedition in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, in the North Australian archipelagos, and was afterwards in the *Alexander*, with Captain (now Admiral) Keppel, in various parts of the Pacific. During the Russian War Mr. Brierly was with our fleet in the Baltic, on board the *St. Jeanne d'Acres*, and contributed many sketches to the *Illustrated London News*, representing the capture of Bomarsund and other actions. He was afterwards with our Black Sea fleet, and at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the war medals. He attended the Royal yacht at the Spithead naval review, to make sketches by the Queen's command. In 1864 he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh's cruise, in the *Raccoon*, to the coast of Norway and the Lofoten Islands. He was privileged afterwards to be one of the Duke of Edinburgh's suite on board the *Galatea*, commanded by his Royal Highness, in his voyages round the world. In 1869 he was attached to the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in their trip up the Nile and to the Crimea. Mr. Brierly has made a large number of drawings for her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses. He has exhibited some at the rooms of the Old Water-Colour Society, which elected him a member in 1872; also at the International Exhibition. We have published engravings of several of these works.

The council of the Society of Arts have resolved to offer the society's gold and silver medals in connection with the International Exhibition of 1874. A gold and a silver medal is offered in each class, and these medals will be given for any object exhibited which, in the opinion of the council, shows paramount or very great excellence, whether in respect of the final result, the machinery or method of production, or novelty.

Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street, has sent us three lithographs of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The one representing the Royal pair together is likely to be the most popular.

The officers of the Print-Room at the British Museum have been lately occupied in arranging an interesting and extensive collection of studies, designs, and sketches by Hilton, which were given to the nation some time ago.

The annual Exhibition of Selected Water-Colour Drawings by Deceased and Living Artists, at Messrs. Agnew's gallery, in Waterloo-place, was opened on Monday last. The collection, though not large, attains and maintains almost throughout a very high standard of merit. The examples are, with few exceptions, of choice quality; and so widely and generally, so adequately representative are they, that the gallery affords an instructive compendium of the history of British water-colour art at its best.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibition, 1874, request information as to the present possessors of pictures by the following artists:—J. Coney, who died in 1833; J. S. Cotman, in 1842; A. W. Pugni, in 1832; and F. Mackenzie, in 1842. The subjects of the pictures by these artists are for the most part architectural.

An elaborate and massive marble monument of the late Captain Vaughan, R.N., C.B., who so greatly distinguished himself in the Black Sea before Sebastopol, and more recently as chief in command of the Naval Brigade at the relief of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, designed by Mr. E. J. Physick, has been erected near Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer opened the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy on Monday. Their Excellencies pronounced the Exhibition the best they had ever seen in Ireland.

A statue of John Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," who was a native of Bedford, is about to be given to that town by the Duke of Bedford. The sculptor is Mr. E. J. Boehm. It has been cast in bronze by Messrs. Young and Co., of Pimlico. The figure is 10 ft. high, upon a pedestal raised 7 ft., and ornamented with four bas-reliefs of subjects from the "Pilgrim's Progress."

On March 6 next year it is intended to celebrate at Florence the 400th anniversary of the birth of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. Meanwhile, the committee appointed for the purpose of this celebration are desirous of forming a complete catalogue as possible of the works of the great master. With this laudable object in view they appeal to English collectors for aid. The committee announce that they would be very grateful to the possessors of any drawings, terra-cottas, or other works by Michael Angelo, if those possessors would forward a list of the same to the care of the Italian Legation, London. We may add that such a catalogue of the master's acknowledged and reputed works would facilitate the production of a more critical as well as more complete account of Michael Angelo's works and life than we at present possess.

The National Picture Gallery in Berlin, after remaining for several years without any additions, has just received an accession of twenty-seven new pictures, some of them of considerable importance, the result of a Parliamentary grant of 200,000 thalers. The most interesting picture, historically considered, is a lifesize painting of "Pan with Nymphs and Shepherds," by Luca Signorelli, the precursor of Michael Angelo, and whose remarkable remaining frescoes in the Cathedral of Orvieto mark a distinct step in early Italian art. The picture, which was purchased in Florence, is believed to be the only extant example of this artist in a profane subject and on canvas. Among other additions of importance are examples of Lorenzo Leonbruno, Schiavoni, Moroni, Velasquez (a fine portrait, supposed to be of Alessandro del Borro, a famous captain in the service of Ferdinand II. of Tuscany, and afterwards of Philip IV. of Spain), Nicholas Poussin, Ruyssdael, and Cuyp.

One of the first acts of the Marquis de Chenneviers, the new Director of Fine Arts in France, is the foundation of a new art-school, designed to be intermediate between the Ecole des Beaux Arts (which corresponds to our Royal Academy school) and other art-schools already open in the various arrondissements of Paris. In the new school students will be taught different branches of art as applied to industry—such as painting on porcelain, painting on glass, artistic photography, copying of pictures, wood carving, &c.

Mr. Milmore, a promising young American sculptor at Rome, has executed a bust of the Pope, of which report speaks in high terms.

Both the interior and exterior of the cathedral of Strasbourg are almost entirely restored. The new Palace of Justice is completed, and the new Prefecture makes rapid progress.

A bronze statue of the German painter Cornelius, by Herr Donndorf, is to be erected at Dusseldorf.

It is announced that there will be an international exhibition at Geneva next year. The building will include a huge dome, to be the largest of its kind; and a special feature will be a colossal column in the interior, from which visitors will have a bird's-eye view of the whole of the exhibition, and a panorama of Lake Leman, the mountains of the Jura, the Swiss Alps, and Mont Blanc. The exhibition will be close to the lake, and piers will project into the water. On these will be erected summer-houses and refreshment-rooms.

OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA.

The picture by Mr. W. S. Herrick which we have engraved was in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy, and in the catalogue of that exhibition are quoted, in connection with the title of the picture, the words of Othello, "My life upon her faith," which serve to recall the exact moment of the tragedy here rendered so sympathetically. To realise more fully the pathetic situation, and, as certainly, the best possible commentary on the picture, we will also give a few preceding and following lines. It will be remembered that the Moor is commanded by the Duke of Venice to immediately undertake the defence of Cyprus against the Turks or "Ottomites"; that he is to start that very night; and that it has been arranged between Othello and Desdemona that she shall follow the fortunes of her lord as soon as possible. Othello is now leaving the council chamber, where he has made his noble apology for having wedded Desdemona, and he has even somewhat pacified her father, though the querulous parent cannot refrain from casting a parting reproach at his undutiful daughter. The Duke, addressing the Moor, says:—

Othello, leave some officer behind,
And shall our commission bring to you;
With such things else of quality and respect
As doth import you.

Oth. Please your Grace, my ancient;
A man he is of honesty and trust:
To his conveyance I assign my wife,
With what else needful your good Grace shall think

To be sent after me.

Duke. Let it be so.
Good-night to everyone! And, noble Signior, [To Brabantio]
If virtue no delighted beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

1 Senator. Adieu, brave Moor! Use Desdemona well.

Bra. Look to her, Moor! Have a quick eye to see;

She has deceived her father, and may thee.

[Exeunt Duke, Senators, Officers, &c.

Oth. My life upon her faith! Honest Iago,

My Desdemona must I leave to thee;

I pr'ythee, let thy wife attend on her,

And bring them after in the best advantage.

Come, Desdemona, I have but an hour

Of love, of worldly matter and direction,

To spend with thee: we must obey the time.

[Exeunt Othello and Desdemona.

We have only to add that Mr. Herrick's picture, which has the merits of grace and nobleness of expression in a high degree, is now in the exhibition at Glasgow.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have just published Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," in a neat, portable, large octavo volume, at the moderate price of four shillings. The successful production of the work at last year's Bristol Festival was recorded by us at the time. We lately noticed its equally favourable reception at Manchester. That these provincial successes are genuine is proved by the acceptance of the work for performance in London at the next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Feb. 27. The same firm has also issued, in similar form, Schumann's "Requiem," one of his latest works (op. 148), and containing much that is characteristic of the composer's individuality. In both these publications the vocal score is given complete, and the orchestral accompaniments are represented by a skilful adaptation for the pianoforte.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. are among the most plentiful providers of drawing-room music, both vocal and instrumental. Of the former kind we have from them several pleasing songs and ballads. "Lost in the Wilderness," by Franz Abt, is an impressive piece of a sacred character, and will suit a mezzo-soprano or baritone voice of moderate compass. Mr. J. L. Molloy's "The Ride" is a spirited song that admits of effective declamation; and "The Brook and the Wave" (by the same) has considerable grace. Another well-known name is that of Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty, whose song, "Only a passing thought," will not detract from his reputation. Mr. T. Wrighton's two songs, "The Blessing of Flowers" and "What Chants the Nightingale," have well-defined melodies, and will please both singers and hearers. Mr. Louis Diehl has produced several very successful songs, with which his "Dear England" (to some patriotic lines by Dr. Charles Mackay) may well be paralleled.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are also active caterers for drawing-room vocalists and pianists. The former will find Mr. E. L. Hime's song, "I'm a fairy free and light," worthy their attention. "Nellie" (written and composed by M. E. Glover) is a pleasing, simple ditty that will make its effect, if properly interpreted. Of Mr. W. C. Levey's "The Magic Spell" it is sufficient to say that it has been repeatedly sung with success by Miss Russell at Drury-Lane Theatre. Miss Virginia Gabriel's song, "The Haunted Chamber," to Longfellow's words, has a dreamy, legendary character well suited to its subject. Among their other merits, all the songs above referred to have that of lying within a moderate compass of voice. "Romance" and "Impromptu Polka," both by R. Winternitz, are two effective pianoforte pieces. The first affords good practice for left-hand arpeggios, and the other is a lively dance movement in the style implied by the title.

"The Maiden's Sigh," reverie for the pianoforte, by Lillie Albrecht (Duncan Davison and Co.), is a graceful little piece by a juvenile pianist whose clever performances have lately attracted much attention. The same publishers have also issued a pretty vocal duet, "Evening" (with French and English words), the music by Herr Reichardt, who is favourably known both as a performer and a producer of vocal pieces.

A "Winter Song," written and composed by Mrs. Harvey (J. B. Cramer and Co.), evinces nice poetical taste and much feeling for melody. The voice part lies within moderate compass, and the accompaniment is easy. The B natural in the latter (last bar of the third line, and afterwards in repetition) is probably an engraver's error; and the harmonic progression between the ninth and eighth bars from the close of each verse needs revision.

Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P. for Dundee, has been appointed agent of the Canadian Government for emigration and other purposes in London.

We are glad to find we were in error, in stating, last week, that Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the only brother of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, was dead. He is still a Registrar of the Court of Chancery, is married, and has a son.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, A. J., to be Vicar of Cotterstock and Glapthorne.
Atkinson, Henry Sadgrove, to be Vicar of Royston.
Atwoold, Henry Courtemay; Minister of All Souls', Harlesden, Middlesex.
Barker, Frederick; Rector of Middleham, York.
Bent, R. P.; Rural Dean of Eaton Socon (Northern Division).
Besley, Charles John; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Ellesmere Port.
Birch, J. W.; Vicar of Bunny, Notts.
Bolden, Charles; Rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks.
Bolton, E. R.; Rector of West Barkwith, Lincolnshire.
Bradley, G. G.; Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Carter, H. J.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ely.
Chudleigh, Richard Augustine; Rector of West Parley, Dorset.
Compton, Lord Alwyne; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Preston.
Cope, S. W.; Vicar of Bramley.
Cotes, Digby Henry; Chaplain at Bombay, India.
Crosthwaite, Canon, Vicar of Knaresborough; Rural Dean of Knaresborough.
Deer, T. G. P.; Vicar of Keresley and Coundon, Warwick.
Dredge, John Ingle; Vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon.
Druce, Gerald William; Vicar of Branksome, Dorset.
Ellis, J. H., late Vicar of Brill, Bucks; Rector of Stourton, Wilts.
Faithfull, Charles Henry; Rector of Rousham, Oxon.
Gardner, Ernest L.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Gibson, R. H.; Rural Dean of Lothringland.
Gleaves, Jesse; Perpetual Curate of Silsden.
Greaves, C. A.; Chaplain to the Bedfordshire Middle-class School.
Hassard, R. S.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Auckland, New Zealand.
Hey, Wm., Vicar of St. Helen's, York, and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral; Archdeacon of Cleveland.
Highton, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of Great Bourton, Oxon.
Hope, Charles Stead; Perpetual Curate of Bispham.
Houchen, Bircham; Vicar of Newton, Norfolk.
Jerwood, Thomas Frederick; Rector of Bowden Parva, Northants.
Johnston, Rowland Ingram; Rector of Radwell, Herts.
Jones, Llewellyn; Rector of Little Hereford with Ashford, Carbonell.
Knight, William; Vicar of Felkirk-with-Brierley.
Lathbury, R. G.; Vicar of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex.
Lawrence, J. A.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bridgwater.
Lee, William Hill; Vicar of Towcester, Northants.
Lemon, John; Rector of Mappowder.
Lewis, D.; Vicar of Llanwerny Velfrey and Rector of Crinow, Pembrokeshire.
Ley, William Clement; Rector of Ashby Parva, Northants.
Livingstone, Arthur Guinness; Vicar of Forthampton.
Macdonald, J. C.; Rector of Cheadle, Cheshire.
Milner, Isaac William; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Pennington.
Nichol, J. G. S.; Vicar of Rusland, Lancashire.
Ogle, James Ambrose; Rector of Southmere, Norfolk.
Owen, Frank; Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford.
Pearse, T.; Rural Dean of the second portion of the Deanery of Pottery.
Phillips, E. Owen; Canon Residentiary in St. David's Cathedral.
Rouse, W. A.; Vicar of Walkerhampton, Notts.
Scott, Thomas Scard; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Penge.
Simey, George; Minor Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Smith, T. W.; Vicar of Calverton, Notts.
Speck, T. D. T.; Rector of St. Crux and Vicar of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.
Stewart, C. E.; Curate of Wishaw, Warwick.
Swanton, J. Clarke; Curate (sole charge) of Otford, Sevenoaks.
Taylor, Alfred Charles; Chaplain at Madras.
Theophilus, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Tyfaelog, Pontlottyn.
Thomson, Anthony Francis; Chaplain at Dinard.
Toller, Hill; Rector of Akeley, Bucks.
Townshend, Aubrey, Curate of Locking; Vicar of Puxton.
Vernon, Frederick Wentworth; Chaplain at Ghent, Belgium.
Waldron, F. F.; Vicar of Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
Warrell, Sayer Stone; Rector of Willingham, Suffolk.
Warren, A. J.; Rector of Ighfield, Salop.
West, C. R.; Vicar of Stretton, Burton-on-Trent.
White, D. J.; Vicar of West Butterwick, Lincolnshire.
Wood, Andrew; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Deanery of Belvoir.
Woodroffe, John Nunn Blacker; Vicar of St. Mark's, Peterborough.
Wortham, B. H.; Vicar of Shepreth, Cambridge.
Wynne, Edward; Chaplain at Munich, Bavaria.

A memorial reading-desk has been recently presented to Christ Church, Leeds, by Mr. George Braithwaite.

The chancel of the parish church of All Saints', Clifton, Bedfordshire, was reopened on the 5th inst. The expense of the restoration has been borne by the Rector, the Rev. H. H. Miles, aided by Mrs. and Miss Miles, Downfield, Herefordshire.

Last week the Bishop of Nottingham laid the foundation stone of a new church at Martin, a populous hamlet of Timberland, near Sleaford; and on the same day the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate laid the stone of some buildings for the poor in Wellclose-square.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Exeter reopened the parish church of St. Erth, near Hayle, after a restoration so extensive that the only part not rebuilt is the tower and one of the nave arcades. The cost of the restoration is about £1800, and the works have been carried out under the direction of Mr. Sedding.

Dulverton church, Somerset, which was restored about twenty years ago, has been considerably improved during the past year. A handsome reredos of Bath stone, with appropriate symbols and tablets illuminated on zinc, has been erected at the cost of Mr. B. M. Collyns, who presented the fine organ.

The Bishop of Ely was on Tuesday presented by his old parishioners and fellow-townsmen at Leeds with a service plate, worth 600 gs., and four illuminated addresses. The Bishop, in acknowledging the gift, said he was glad to hear that Nonconformists had subscribed to the testimonial—a proof that the Nonconformists of England liked men who were outspoken.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Convocation at Oxford, last week, £500 was voted as a contribution to the erection of a new church at Bexleyheath, where the University possesses considerable property. Mr. Arthur Cornwallis Madan, Senior Student of Christ Church, and Mr. Henry Francis Pelham, Classical Lecturer and formerly Fellow of Exeter, has been nominated to the office of Masters of the Schools for the ensuing year. Mr. G. B. Brown (Scholar), Oriel, has been elected out of fourteen candidates Fellow at Brasenose. Mr. Arthur Cattley, from Shrewsbury School, and Mr. Robert Forman Horton, from Shrewsbury School, have been elected to open scholarships at New; Mr. Wright, of Keeble, to a Hody Exhibition at Wadham; and Mr. H. R. Tottenham, of Worcester Cathedral School, and Mr. W. Hampson, of Manchester School, to scholarships in Trinity. Mr. De Bragdene, of St. Mary's Hall, was, on Thursday, elected to the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship.

The governing body of Rugby School met on Thursday to choose a Head Master in succession to the Rev. Dr. Hayman. The choice of the governing body fell on the Rev. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D., Principal of Cheltenham College. It is stated that the Duke of Marlborough has accepted the trusteeship of Rugby School, vacant by the resignation of the Earl of Warwick.

Mr. J. Barnard, B.A., Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Twelfth Wrangler, 1874, has been appointed to the second mastership of King Edward VI's School, Berkhamsted, Herts.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE MUSES.

Variety is a very noticeable quality in the contents of *On Viol and Flute*, by Edmund W. Gosse (Henry S. King and Co.). The author himself divides his book into three distinct portions, labelled respectively allegro, andante, and adagio ; and in each division he plays some pleasant, dreamy pieces on his chosen instruments. There are in the very title both softness and quaintness, and the softness and quaintness permeate nearly all the compositions. Howbeit, not everybody will be able to catch the author's meaning or to derive more pleasure than a listener might receive from a graceful fantasia when the original air is quite strange to the hearer, or the theme is not clearly marked by the executant. The author, probably, has some definite ideas ; but it is not every reader to whom they will appear other than hazy, indistinct, intangible, inapprehensible. To many a mind they will present a picture like the merely ornamental pattern upon an elegant article of dress, or the figures produced by twirls of the kaleidoscope. Of colour, of form, of harmony, there are abundance ; but what, if anything, there is of moral purpose, intellectual enlightenment, spiritual interpretation, or poetic story, is not so plainly discernible. The author has clearly an eye and a heart for Nature at all seasons and under all aspects ; a store of fancies and a power of trilling them forth ; a vein of romantic sentiment and a due sense of the bliss that rhymes to kiss. So far we can all go with him and enjoy his songs ; but in the effusions, and they are many, in which he appears to be in a sort of didactic, or enigmatical, or allegorical, or phantasmagorical, or prophetic, or simply emotional mood, it will not be easy for ordinary readers to discover the purpose. In a clever "study in grotesque," entitled "The Mandrakes," the author apostrophises, with eloquent admiration, the celebrated Blake, poet and painter ; and that fact speaks volumes. "Like master, like man ;" and, whatever Blake may have been, he was certainly not easily understood.

Easy, flowing verse, with spirit and vigour stirring it—like a rapid, rushing stream with a goodly wind to ripple it—carries one cheerily through the greater part of *Waves and Caves ; and other Poems*, by Cave Winscom (Basil Montagu Pickering) ; and it is not until a perusal of the principal and most ambitious attempt in the whole collection has made a highly favourable impression that one is confronted by what is generally considered the melancholy and fatal fact that the author has written a prize-poem. One great charm which the writer possesses is the faculty of making himself intelligible to the meanest capacity ; and another is the art of combining simplicity with considerable fervour of expression. Metrical and other mechanical appliances he manages with no small skill and with a wise regard for those occasional breaks and changes of rhythm which afford relief and keep attention alive. The longest poem bears a sort of family resemblance to "The Corsair" and similar romantic tales narrated in the form of verse ; and to those who are weary of the aesthetic, brooding, contemplative, analytical, metaphysical, and purely thoughtful styles so much in vogue at the present day it is quite delightful to get afloat again with the handsome but lawless young rover of the seas, and commence once more a career of activity and even crime, so that it be followed by remorse and repentance. There is plenty of movement and excitement in the scenes and deeds ; and the verses are correspondingly instinct with life and fire and, where the theme requires it, with tenderness. Some of the smaller poems are pretty, graceful, vivid, tuneful, though they cannot be called strikingly original.

If covers could confer immortality, there would be a very fair chance for *Arlon Grange, and a Christmas Legend*, by William Alfred Gibbs (Provost and Co.), whereof the white and gold on the exterior are enough to constitute that thing of beauty which, as we have been very and almost too frequently informed, is a joy for ever. The author, in some introductory verses, gives cheerful, good-humoured permission to whosoever feels inclined to blame him, condemn his style, laugh at his limping muse, say "Nothing, surely, could be worse," doubt his reasons, abuse his rhymes, maltreat him in every imaginable manner, but pleads, "Prithee, do not tell my story!" So be it. The story shall be untold, but it is not necessary, likewise, to take advantage of the liberal leave granted in other respects. It is bare justice to say that a simple but romantic tale, in which Love fulfils his part triumphantly and a sanguinary duel is fought in the melodramatic style by moonlight, is straightforwardly, pleasantly, and even forcibly told in more than tolerable blank verse, and that the blank verse, which serves as a vehicle for the conveyance of a great many good, wholesome, graceful, and noble sentiments, is agreeably interrupted by some pretty, unaffected bursts of song, tastefully arranged as regards metre and rhyme.

The student it is whose possible desires and requirements were chiefly consulted in the compilation of *English Sonnets* : edited by John Dennis (Henry S. King and Co.) ; for it is stated, and truly no doubt, that sonnets are not such compositions as one would care to read one after another without stint ; must be studied at intervals and without haste ; and contain a wealth which, in consequence of condensation and other special qualities, is not often to be acquired without long inspection and some toil. From the first half of the sixteenth century to the latter half of the nineteenth, from the Earl of Surrey to Alexander Smith, through the long space of more than three hundred years, the editor has hunted up sonnets ; but for reasons given, of more or less weight, living writers have not been called upon for contributions. Men differ so, that of course some sonnets will be said to have been undeservedly admitted and others equally undeservedly excluded ; but it is possible to comfort oneself in such case with a reflection similar to that which was so consolatory to the gentleman who held that in England justice was done on the whole, because, though a great many people who ought to have been acquitted were found guilty, still a great many who ought to have been found guilty were acquitted. At any rate, the student of sonnets will find in the collection enough, and more than enough, to begin upon, and in the notes some helpful hints and quotations.

A combination of the peculiar gifts for which Job and Belteshazzar are still respectively celebrated would, perhaps, enable one to discover quite a galaxy of poetical beauties in the volume which an anonymous writer has published under the title of *Cosmos* (Henry S. King and Co.). Even common flesh and blood, with a tendency towards irritability, cannot fail to acknowledge that the anonymous author is good enough to occasionally diversify his dark and mysterious utterances with luminous and happy expressions, and relieve the syntactical Erebus with bright examples of perfectly plain construction ; but, on the whole, nine readers out of ten are likely to experience such a sense of bewilderment as generally supervenes upon an oracular remark or a remark made in oracular language. Under the circumstances, it would, of course, be rash to make any positive statement as to the contents of the poem. There is reason, however, to believe that the author, under the pretext of a brotherly discourse addressed to the as yet unborn poet of the future, delivers a lecture concerning all

creation, animate and inanimate, past, present, and to come. Facts (or fictions) connected with the "ologies" and the "ologists" are naturally introduced, and hopes are held out of a good time coming, when posterity will know

What takes a star like Sirius,
Big as a thousand times our mighty sun,
To gravitation self-imperious,
Keeps it shooting space as lightnings run.

Perhaps it will at the same time be known whether anybody or anything can be said to be "imperious" to "gravitation ;" and whether a license will be required for "shooting space." It should be added that the lecture is written in lines of ten syllables each, save in the few cases in which there are one or two more or less ; and that, though they are "rhymed tens," the usual restrictions as to the number and order of lines rhyming together are not adhered to.

The author of "The Art of Pluck" would probably have written something, if he had attempted versification, better than *Lays of Modern Oxford*, by Adon ; illustrated by M. E. Edwards, F. Lockwood, and the Author (Chapman and Hall) ; and the author of "Mr. Verdant Green" might be expected to be about "bracketed" with "Adon." In other words, the "lays" are such as would deservedly be termed "deuced good" by very young undergraduates, or "not at all bad," by the don to whom Oxford is all the world, and who relishes the very smallest joke with a savour of "Oxford mixture." The versification, in which several well-known styles are parodied, is good enough ; and the last "lay" is elegant and pathetic. On the whole, however, the verses are very little above doggerel ; but the illustrations have a great deal of spirit and character and are very amusing, but by no means numerous.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice dealt, yesterday week, with the defendant's proceedings in getting up the action of ejectment. The questions specialised referred to defendant's non-recognition of his relations at the Law Institution ; the getting up of the affidavits in his favour ; Major Fraser's snuff-box ; the defendant's prevarication as to the Chili commission ; his sudden return from Rio ; and his correspondence with the Ortons, which the Lord Chief Justice showed had been dropped, and resumed again when the Orton theory was introduced. The defendant's letter to Lady Tichborne, in which he announced the receipt of a lock of his hair from Melipilla, was set before the jury as a matter which, if credited by them against his subsequent denial, would decide the case. Once or twice Mr. Holmes's conduct as defendant's adviser demanded remark from His Lordship. His connivance at the manufacture of affidavits was declared discreditable to him professionally ; and his inducing the defendant to sign a will at Southampton, before starting for Chili, was pronounced disreputable. Towards the close of the sitting the learned Judge entered upon the question, which he remarked was one of the main issues, whether the defendant was or was not Arthur Orton. On this point, he said, the most important witness was Mary Ann Loder, who, having felt an attachment for Arthur Orton, was not likely to forget his features, and who, not being likely fully to state what was not true, had told them that the defendant was that person.

On Monday, his Lordship, in continuing his summing up, resumed that part of it which dealt with the evidence bearing on the identity or non-identity of the defendant with Arthur Orton. He commented at some length on the incidents of Orton's residence at Melipilla, and quoted portions of the Castro correspondence as throwing considerable light upon this part of the case. After drawing the attention of the jury to the testimony as it affected the movements of the defendant in other places ; and, having referred to the circumstances surrounding the defendant's marriage, the making of the Wagga-Wagga will, and the Richardson letter, the learned Judge glanced at the evidence for the defence so far as it bore upon the defendant's identity with Orton. The Court adjourned until Wednesday, in consequence of some important business obligation of one of the jurors.

In his exposure of discrepancies in the evidence for the defence on the Orton question, the Lord Chief Justice, on Wednesday, showed that Janes, Gardner, Poole, and other witnesses who professed to have known Arthur Orton in Australia, were contradicted by the actual record of his movements, and even by the defendant's own statement. The occurrence of Arthur Orton's hieroglyphic in defendant's early letters was pressed upon the notice of the jury ; also the entry in the Wagga Wagga pocket-book about the arrival of "R.C.T." in Hobart Town. Sharp censure was passed upon Mr. Guildford Onslow's championship of the defendant. Mr. Biddulph's account of his first interview with the defendant, and the test questions he put about Roger and he having smoked together in an hotel at Bath, was scrutinised with a view to show that neither were the questions so unexpected nor the answers so spontaneous as appeared at first sight. Reverting to the evidence respecting Roger Tichborne's physique, his Lordship suggested strong doubts about the reality of the twitch in the face and other peculiarities ascribed to him.

On Thursday the Lord Chief Justice continued his analysis of the evidence of the Hampshire witnesses. He reviewed the evidence given by Charles Lewis, the linendraper's apprentice at Alresford, and next dealt with the statements of the Upton witnesses. Coming to Miss Braine, he said he thought heavier ordnance had been directed against her than the importance of the case demanded. With respect to Mr. Bulpett, the banker, his Lordship thought that, except as to the sealed packet, his evidence was not of much moment. Having briefly commented on the evidence given by Lady Burrows, his Lordship passed to the defendant's Carabinier witnesses, and said that several officers who had made affidavits in his favour had not been called, and that Sir Talbot Constable, Mr. Marx, and others, called at the last trial, had not appeared in the box.

Baron Amphlett was "run out" of Lincoln's Inn yesterday week, after a breakfast given in the hall of that honourable society to the retiring Bencher. The ceremony will, in all likelihood, never be repeated, as the new Judicature Act sweeps away such quaint and cumbersome traditions of the law.

Mr. Palles, the Irish Attorney-General, has accepted the vacant office of Chief Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

Mr. H. B. Poland, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Dover, in succession to Sir W. Bodkin, who has resigned the office on account of ill health ; Mr. Chapman Barber has been appointed Judge of the County Courts in the East, West, and North Ridings, in succession to Mr. W. Raines, deceased ; and Mr. J. S. Dugdale, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Grantham, in succession to Mr. J. W. Mellor.

Mr. Harrison, of Clifton Hampden, has obtained, in the Court of Exchequer, a verdict of £43 against the Great Western Railway Company for the value of a portmanteau lost

by the defendants. He was travelling on their line to Birmingham, in August last, and in going to the luggage-van to claim his portmanteau a lady stopped him to ask a question. He was detained about a minute, and on reaching the van his portmanteau was gone, having been carried off by another passenger. The verdict was for the full value of the property lost.

An action was tried, yesterday week, in the court of Exchequer, in which the plaintiff, Margaret Sketler, a fruiterer and florist in Oxford-street, sought to recover from the widow of Sir David Salomons and his nephew, Sir Lionel David Salomons, the sum of £96 for various articles, including bouquets, nectaries, and asparagus, alleged to have been purchased at the shop, and never paid for, by the deceased Baronet. The claim was resisted on the ground that it was quite inconsistent with the characteristic habits of the deceased to suppose that he incurred such a debt for such articles. The present Baronet, who was examined, said his uncle was most punctual in his payments, and that he and the widow had made a careful search through all the deceased's papers, and could find no record or memorandum relating to what formed the ground of the claim. The jury stopped the evidence by saying that they had made up their minds ; and a verdict was returned for the defendants.

An American courier, Cooper Grant, who was charged at the Mansion House with embezzling £325 belonging to his employer, Mr. N. W. Hunt, pleaded guilty, restored part of the money, and escaped with six months' hard labour.

For the forgery on Messrs. Baring Brothers, Antonio Antoniadis, the young Greek, was, on Monday, committed for trial by the Lord Mayor, who expressed an opinion that the Foreign Office ought to take action in the matter.

Before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Semple, late of the 93rd Highlanders, was charged with a serious assault on Mr. Frisby, a stockbroker, and was remanded on heavy bail.

Mr. Arthur Forster, Government clerk, who is under committal for trial at the Central Criminal Court for an assault on an hotel-keeper in Piccadilly, was, yesterday week, bailed out by his friends. Mr. Alderman Carter accepted two securities in £1000 each, and Mr. Forster's own recognisances in £2000.

Mr. Arthur Walker, of Pembroke-road, Kensington, has had to pay £5 and costs for having a dog at large without proper control in Kensington Gardens. The dog rushed at a policeman and bit him severely in the leg.

A youth of seventeen, who had thrown a ginger-beer bottle from the gallery of the Elephant and Castle Theatre, and struck an occupant of the pit with the missile, was sentenced at Lambeth, on Wednesday, to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Several milk-dealers were, on Wednesday, fined at the Wolverhampton Police Court in various sums, varying from £1 to £5, for selling adulterated milk.

A desperate case of burglary has occurred at Colchester. Four men who had broken into Mr. Stannard's mill were surprised by the arrival of the owner, with his foreman and two sons. Several shots were fired by the burglars, which Mr. Stannard returned. One burglar was captured.

JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHETKY.

This artist, who died on the 29th ult., at the great age of ninety-five, had almost passed out of the memory of the present generation, though he was a favourite marine-painter of George IV., William IV., "the sailor king," and her present Majesty ; and though his life was marked by many interesting associations, our space will not permit us to dwell upon them. He came of an ancient Transylvanian family, and on the mother's side he was related to the artist family of Reinagle. He was the contemporary, at the High School of Edinburgh, of Walter Scott, Lord Brougham, Leonard and Francis Horner, and others who were afterwards the great men of their day. When a boy, Robert Burns, his father's friend, begged him off a flogging for playing truant to sail toy ships at Leith. "Christopher North" mentions him more than once in "Noctes Ambrosianæ." In after life Sir Walter Scott and he were intimate friends, and among his companions were the Ettrick Shepherd, Sir William Allen, Sir Charles Paget, Lord Lyons, Clarkson Stanfield, and David Roberts. At seventeen he was already earning his living by teaching scene-painting. In 1801 he and his friend Francis Horne (afterwards, as Colonel Horne of the Guards, the brave defender of Hougomont) walked from Paris to Rome, and accomplished the last 104 miles in two days. On his return from Italy he took up his residence at Oxford as a teacher of painting. Subsequently he was successively Professor of Drawing at the Royal Military College at Marlow (now Sandhurst), at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth (a position he held for twenty-five years), and at the dissolution of the college, in 1837, he was appointed Professor at the Hon. East India Company's College, Addiscombe, where he closed his public career by retirement in 1855. Visits to the Spanish peninsula when Wellington was there, to Ireland in the suite of George IV., and cruises with Queen Victoria, were among the incidents of the artist's long life. He published some works illustrated by engravings, photographs, and chromolithographs from his paintings and drawings, and his marine pictures are in various collections. Like Van der Velde, his predecessor in the office of Royal marine-painter, Schetky was a left-handed artist ; and we should add that he was an accomplished musician and vocalist as well as painter.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

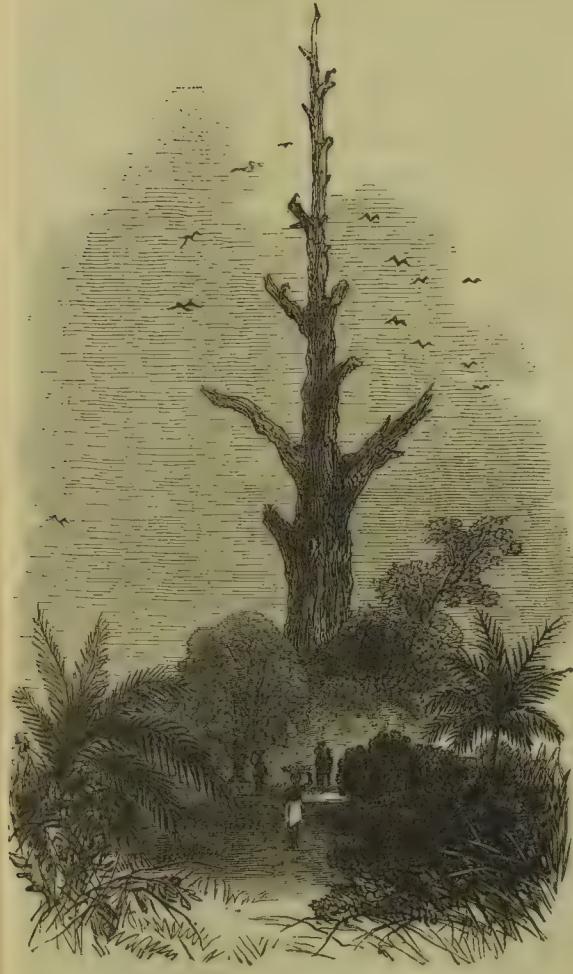
There is news from the head-quarters of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the 26th ult., when it was expected that the British troops would march into Coomassie on the 23rd. Our Special Artist furnishes several illustrations of the march from Cape Coast Castle to the banks of the river Prah. The stages and military road stations, in this distance of less than eighty miles, are Inquabim, Accroful, Dunquah, Mansu, Sutah, Yancocomassie, Assin, Barraco, and Prah-su. Of these stations Dunquah, Mansu, and Prah-su are the most important. The places named were spoken of in our Artist's letter of Jan. 1, describing his journey from Cape Coast Castle to Prah-su, the letter which we published a fortnight ago. Inquabim, the first stage from the coast, distant only seven miles from the town of Cape Coast Castle, is but a small station. Its whipping-tree, however, is an institution of most needful discipline for the multitude of Fantee baggage-carriers and others hired to convey stores of food or ammunition to the front. Any negro porter who has been guilty of theft or desertion, or has wilfully dropped his load and refused to go on, is bound closely to this tree of sorrow by the rope usually coiled round its trunk, and



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE CAMP OF MANSU, ON THE ROAD TO THE PRAH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU—NATIVE ARTILLERY CROSSING THE RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



TREE ON THE ROAD TO INQUABIM.



THE LATE MR. J. C. SCHETKY, ARTIST.



THE CAMP WHIPPING-POST AT INQUADIM.

is there flogged by a police-sergeant of his own race, under the orders of an English officer. The camp at Mansu, which is forty-three miles from Cape Coast Castle, is the furthest point yet reached by the electric telegraph. It is stated that extraordinary exertions were made to remedy the break-down of the transport arrangements on Jan. 12. A raid was made some miles down the coast, where native carriers, who had deserted, were believed to be hiding. A party arrived before daylight, and, finding all the inhabitants asleep, succeeded in capturing 170 men, who were brought to Cape Coast Castle and pressed into the service. Her Majesty's ship *Bittern* has made two trips to the westward and brought back 600 women, who have been enrolled as carriers at 1s. 3d. per day. The *Argus* had brought up 200 carriers from the eastward, and thus the trans-

port difficulty was gradually being solved. The Druid and Simoom, however, had sailed for Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas to raise carriers, the Druid to bring them back.

In the View of Prah-su, our Artist has shown the camp of huts and tents on the bank of the river, with the General's flag above the head-quarters' residence, and the bridge of planks, constructed by four men of the Royal Marines, with the assistance of native labourers, under the direction of Major Hume. The battery of native artillery, with three small guns, is seen crossing the bridge. We described the guns and gun-carriages when they were sent off from Woolwich Arsenal. The native gunners have been instructed by Royal Artillerymen in the details of their work.

The subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving has

a painful interest, connected with this West African campaign. It is the embarkation, at Cape Coast Castle, of a number of invalid British officers and soldiers for the voyage home, or to Madeira, or some other place of sanitary treatment. The health of the English troops and sailors employed on the Gold Coast has indeed, up to this time, suffered less from its pestilential climate than was expected, and if they can get away before March the mortality will scarcely have exceeded its usual rate in a campaign elsewhere. But several young officers of high social and professional distinction have been among the earliest victims, and the friends of many others will anxiously expect their return, as we hope, in a vigorous condition, to tell the short but stirring tale of the Ashantee war.

CURIOS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")
WILL OF LOUIS BARBIER DE LA RIVIERE, BISHOP
DUKE OF LANGRES AND PEER OF FRANCE.

The testator of whom we are about to speak was one of the wits at the Court of Gaston d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIII., in whose household he occupied the position of chaplain; but it was not long before his brilliant qualities, aided by his ambitious aspirations, obtained for him the most distinguished honours. Barbier was not a man of principle, and when he had won the confidence of the Prince he served, he treacherously betrayed all his secrets to Cardinal Mazarin. The Cardinal, however, being the more powerful patron, the Abbé obtained, as the price of his treason, a vast number of ecclesiastical domains, and at Court the important post of Grand Aumônier to the Queen. At length, in 1655, he became Evêque-Duc de Langres and peer of France.

This rapid elevation, however, failed to satisfy the longings of the parvenu peer, and he went off to Rome in hopes of being made Cardinal. In this he was not destined to succeed; but returning with a severe cold, Bautru took occasion to remark, in his usual vein of satire, that "it was not astonishing, seeing he had come back without his hat."

In 1669 he fell seriously ill in Paris, and made his will,* by which he left to the church of Langres (the Sheffield of France) the sum of 10,600 livres, with some curious tapestries, still to be seen there, representing, in a series of pictures, the history of the patriarch Jacob. These had been given him by Cardinal Richelieu, and had cost 10,000 livres. He bequeathed various legacies severally to the seminary, the hospital, and the poor of Langres, and made similar bequests in Paris, but left not a sou to his own family.

One amusing clause, after leaving various sums to members of his household, excludes his maître d'hôtel, "because," he adds, "he has been in my service eighteen years."

"Item (he concludes): I leave 100 crowns to him who shall write my epitaph." As may be supposed, this last proviso gave rise to numerous lampoons, among which decidedly the best is the following, from the pen of La Monnaye:—

Ci-gît un très grand personnage,
Qui fut d'un illustre lignage,
Qui posséda mille vertus,
Qui ne trompa jamais; qui fut toujours fort sage,
Le n'en dirai pas davantage:
C'est trop mentir pour cent écus.

The "Bishop-Duke's" passion for gambling gave rise to the following epigram from the same poet:—

Le bon prélat qui git sous cette pierre
Aima le jeu plus qu'homme de la terre.
Quand il mourut, il n'avait pas un lard,
Et comme perdre était chez lui coutume.
Si l'a gagné le paradis, on présume
Que ce doit être un grand coup de hasard.

He died in Paris, as it is said, "en sentiments de grande contrition," Jan. 30, 1670, aged seventy-seven.

BEQUESTS TO WIVES.

Walter Frampton, Mayor of Bristol, who died on Dec. 6, 1388, left his wife a very large property, but with this strict injunction:—"Item: I desire that in the case that the said Isabella shall re-marry and this matter can be proved, my executors shall consider themselves bound to withhold from the aforesaid Isabella all the aforesaid legacies, and shall expel her from all participation therein for ever, making a triple proclamation of the same by sound of trumpet at the high cross."

As a pendant to this we cite the will of an individual who died in London in June, 1791, and who provides for his wife as follows:—"Seeing that I have had the misfortune to be married to the aforesaid Elizabeth, who, ever since our union, has tormented me in every possible way; that, not content with making game of all my remonstrances, she has done all she could to render my life miserable; that Heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it; that the strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Hermogenes, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character; that no power on earth can change her, seeing we have lived apart during the last eight years, and that the only result has been the ruin of my son, whom she has corrupted and estranged from me;—weighing maturely and seriously all these considerations, I have bequeathed, and I bequeath, to my said wife, Elizabeth, the sum of one shilling, to be paid unto her within six months of my death."

Another will, dated a few years earlier, has been sent us, similar in character. By this the husband leaves to his widow the sum of 500 gs.; but adds the clause that she is only to come into the enjoyment of it after her death, "in order," says this considerate (or perhaps outraged) husband, "that she may be buried suitably as my widow."

* Abrégé Chronol. de l'Hist. du Diocèse de Langres." Par M. l'Abbé Mathieu.

With the object of procuring the repeal of the passenger duty, amounting to 5 per cent on first and second class fares, and affecting, under certain conditions, third-class fares also, a meeting of railway directors, officers, and shareholders was held, on Monday, at the offices of Sir Antonio Brady, in Cannon-street, and a movement for this end was set on foot.

SOCIETIES.

Archbishop Manning presided on Wednesday evening at the meeting of the Society of Arts, when Mr. G. C. T. Bartley's paper on Thrift as the Outdoor Relief Test was read and discussed.

At a meeting of the African section of the Society, held on Tuesday, a paper was read by Mr. Trelawny Saunders on The Present Aspects of Africa with reference to the Development of Civilised Trade with the Interior. Vice-Admiral Erasmus Ommannay presided.

On Monday night Dr. J. W. Leitner, of Lahore, delivered a lecture on Indian antiquities before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, Albemarle-street. Sir Bartle Frere was in the chair.

A paper on the Brixham Cavern and its Testimony to the Antiquity of Man Examined was read before the Victoria Philosophical Institute, on Monday night, by Mr. Whitley. Numerous drawings of the cave were exhibited, and the bearings of the report of the Royal Society on the subject carefully considered, and the discussion which ensued embraced many questions at issue. It was announced that Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., would read a paper, on March 2, on the Rules of Evidence as Applicable to the Credibility of History.

Mr. H. F. Janson, F.L.S., president of the Incorporated Law Society, read a paper, entitled Some Statistics of the Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure in England, to the members of the Statistical Society on Tuesday evening.

Captain Burton read a paper on the Castellieri of Istria, on Tuesday evening, before the Anthropological Society. For years there have been reports of a network of ruins on the coast of Istria, and at Kheros, locally known as Castellieri. Some antiquaries have supposed them to be Roman; but Captain Burton has found that they are built on quasi-Cyclopean foundations, and are full of prehistoric weapons and stone axes.

At a meeting of the Royal Historical Society, in the Scottish Corporation Hall, on Monday, Mr. Morgan read a paper entitled Old Found Lands in North America; and Dr. Rogers, the secretary, read a paper by Mr. William Kelly, on the Great Mace and other Corporation Insignia of the Borough of Leicester.

Two new concessions for telegraph cables have been obtained from the Portuguese Government. One is for a line from Lisbon to North America by way of the Azores; the other is for a line to the West Coast of Africa, via Cape Verde.

Mr. John Oxenford presided at the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund, held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday. A gracefully-humorous address was given by Mrs. Stirling, and a quadrille party brought the festivities to an agreeable termination.

The replies which have been received to the Master of the Mint's circular of Dec. 31 last having shown an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of the concurrent circulation of the florin and half-crown, the issue of half-crowns will be resumed with as little delay as possible.

Accounts have reached Panama of a massacre of Chinese labourers on the Costa Rica railway works. It is stated that, the men having been insubordinate, soldiers were sent for, who opened fire on the Chinese while they were sleeping. The officer in command is, it is said, to be tried by court-martial.

At the first annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, yesterday week, Lord Coleridge presided, and consented to become one of the trustees for the current year. The donations received or promised exceed £2000, and annual subscriptions were announced to the amount of £479. A vote of thanks to the committee of management was moved by the Attorney-General and seconded by the Solicitor-General.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants sent out to New Zealand by the agent-general for that colony during January:—The Rakaia, for Canterbury, with 365 souls; the William Davie, Otago, 294; the Dorette, Auckland, 315; the Wennington, Wellington, 291; the Apelles, Canterbury, 301; the Golden Sea, Wellington, 367; the Asia, Otago, 468: total, 2401. The ship Royal Dane, 1632 tons register, 3000 tons burden, sailed from Gravesend on the 24th ult., bound for Brisbane, Queensland, Captain Cooper. The Royal Dane is the 128th vessel that has sailed under the land-order system of emigration and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She carries 520 persons, divided into full-paying, remittance, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 262 members of families, 170 single men, and 88 single women.

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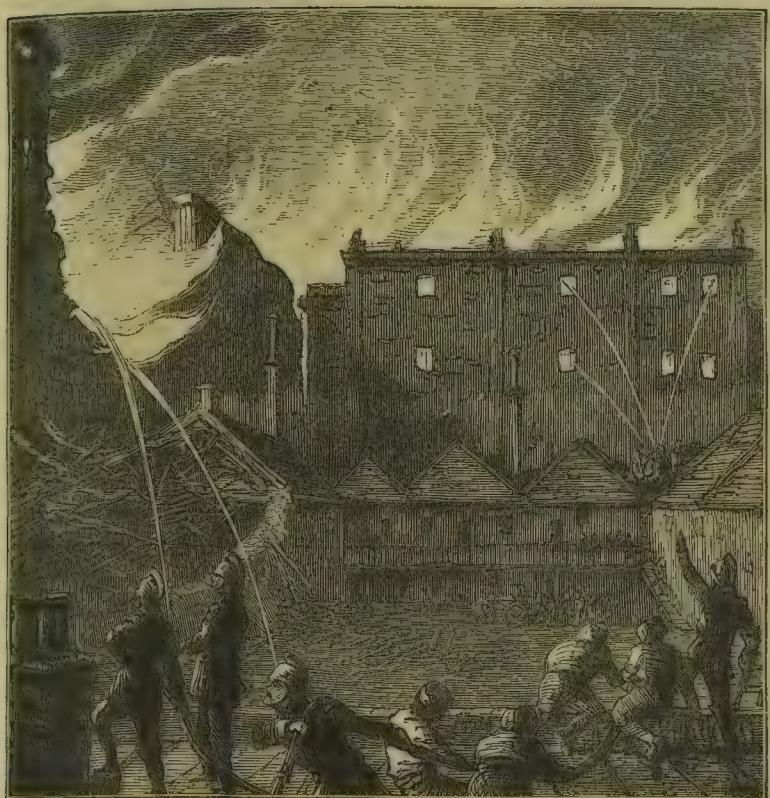
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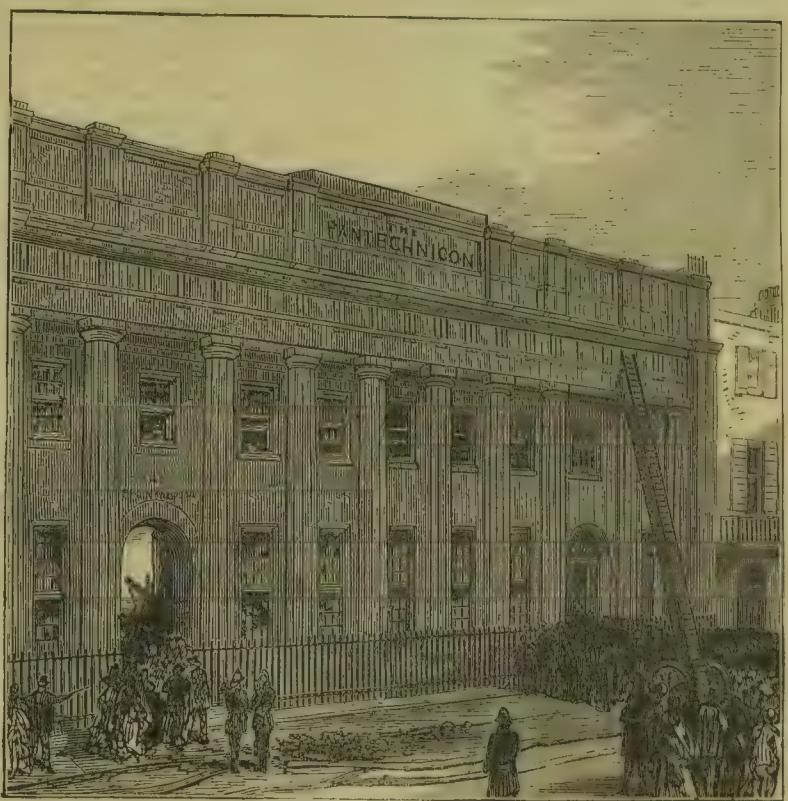
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THE FIRE, SEEN FROM THE ROOF OF RICE'S STABLES.



THE MOTCOMB-STREET FRONT.



THE FIRE, SEEN FROM BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

BURNING OF THE BELGRAVE PANTHEON.

A fire took place yesterday week, in the fashionable quarter of Belgravia, which destroyed a vast amount of costly property, household furniture, pictures, statuary, porcelain, and other works of art, carriages, plate, and rare wines, belonging to many private families of the upper class. Such were the various goods stored in the Pantheon, an extensive block of buildings, having a wide frontage in Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, and extending back to Lowndes-square on the north, and to Lowndes-street and Kinnerton-street on the east and west respectively. The building, which belonged to Messrs. Smith and Radermacher, was constructed of "fireproof" materials, and was used as a miscellaneous repository for property of all descriptions. It was of vast size, and was built round the four sides of an open yard, being in some parts five and six stories high. Open communication existed throughout, and within a very short time after the outbreak of the fire, it had spread through the buildings and lofts to so great an extent as to preclude all hope of saving any considerable amount of the warehoused property.

The outbreak of the fire was discovered at half-past four in the afternoon. There was a strong smell of burning, and it was traced to a warehouse on the second floor in the northern extremity of the building, where some goods were found to be on fire close to the wall. The foreman and the workpeople—twenty or thirty of them—got out their manual engine and tried to extinguish the flames; but they had difficulty in getting water, and were unable to effect any good. All the iron doors were shut, except those by which the men could escape, and heavy tarpaulins were thrown over all the goods on the ground floor. Immediately on the alarm of fire being raised, messengers were sent to the nearest telegraph stations to give notice to the Fire Brigade. Others proceeded to the Westminster engine station, in Victoria-street, a distance of half a mile, where the "call" was given. No time seems to have been lost by the Fire Brigade. In less than a quarter of an hour several steam and manual engines, with a number of firemen under Captain Shaw, were on the spot. The fire at that time was not very large, but the place was very difficult of access, the smoke was overpowering, and the water supply, at first, was extremely short. All these circumstances prevented anything material being done to extinguish the fire; but the engines went speedily to work, and every effort was made, though without success, to subdue the flames. The alarm had been sent to the Knightsbridge, Chelsea, and Wellington Barracks. Detachments of the Coldstream Guards, headed by Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy; of the Scots-Fusilier Guards, under Captain the Hon. R. Stapleton-Cotton, and of the 1st Life Guards, under Lieutenant Lord Grimston, with one or more of their engines, arrived soon after the Fire Brigade. The soldiers were set to work to remove the carriages in the front building; and Belgrave-square, Wilton Crescent, and the adjoining streets were soon crowded with the vehicles taken from the Pantheon. The horses, and those in an adjoining livery-stable, belonging to Mr. Rice—about 150 in all—were also rescued in time, and taken to a place of safety. The books of Messrs. Smith and Radermacher were removed by their clerks and others to the offices of Messrs. Trollope, builders, in Motcomb-street. Meanwhile the fire was rapidly spreading from room to room and from warehouse to warehouse, iron doors and walls and laths notwithstanding. The Fire Brigade, whose force was increased every few minutes by the arrival of a fresh engine, had to retreat from their positions again and again as the flames and the smoke gathered upon them. The reflection by this time was visible for miles round—even, it is said, as far as Twickenham—and drew to the neighbourhood an immense crowd. A large body of police attended, and were formed in line across the entrances to the streets surrounding the fire. An abundant water supply was at length obtained, and the firemen, assisted by the soldiers, the salvage corps, and many volunteers, plied their hose from the roofs of adjacent houses and from every position from which the building could be reached. From six o'clock until ten in the evening the fire raged with unabated fury, and the whole of London was lit up with the reflection of the flames. During those hours the flames spread throughout the entire building, except the north-west corner in Kinnerton-street. Shortly after ten o'clock a large portion of the roof of the south building suddenly fell in. A party of twenty men of the Fire Brigade, who were working close by, had a narrow escape. The force of the fall closed the iron door of the room in which they were at work, and prevented their exit, but by a desperate effort they managed to force the door open and escape. The engineer in charge of the party, Alfred Holmden, was considerably hurt, and one of the soldiers had a leg broken. At eleven o'clock the remaining portion of the building took fire, and it was then thought every minute that the surrounding houses in Motcomb-street would also be destroyed; but the wind happened to change, and the danger was over. About half-past one o'clock in the morning the fire had gone down very much, and by four o'clock, or shortly afterwards, it was so much reduced that one half of the brigade, with their engines, were sent back to their stations by Captain Shaw. Throughout Saturday and Sunday seven steam-engines, in charge of sixty firemen, were kept at work on the ruins.

The Pantheon was the largest, and esteemed the safest, "fireproof" warehouse for miscellaneous articles in London. It was commonly used by the occupiers of West-End mansions, not a few of the nobility and members of Parliament, who are accustomed to shut up their town houses from July to February, and who prefer to remove their most valuable household goods, during the absence of the family, for greater safety. The premises were built in 1830 by Mr. Seth Smith, grandfather of one of the present proprietors, on a large plot of ground of which he held the freehold, extending from Motcomb-street on the south to Lowndes-square on the north, a distance of 1500 ft. The building covered nearly two acres. On the western side the wall of the building ran straight along the entire length, but on the eastern side the boundary of the premises took a zigzag direction, here extending quite into Kinnerton-street, but elsewhere half or a quarter of that width. There were two main entrances, one in Motcomb-street and the other in Kinnerton-street, the latter being the place at which the vans were laden and unladen. The north building was esteemed the completest in its way ever constructed, and neither ingenuity nor expense was spared to render it perfect for the purposes for which it was intended. By means of peculiarly formed and solid iron pillars a complete iron support was produced from the ground through the intervening floors to the roof. The whole of the ceilings were lathed with iron rods, and covered with a composition which it was hoped would resist the fiercest fire, and would not crack or fall if water was thrown upon it while hot. The boarded floors were covered with iron plates laid upon patent felt to preserve the under side of the iron from rust, and to deaden the sound. The rooms were separated from each other by brick walls and wrought-iron doors, and all the stairs were of stone. All the chimney flues were lined with cast iron, and there was

not a piece of wood exposed in any part of the building itself. Several hundreds of tons of iron were used in the erection of this portion of the premises. The south building was similarly constructed. The basement was formed into cellars for the storage of wines, and no less than 3000 pipes of wine, on an average, were kept there. The ground floor was set apart for the reception of carriages, of which at the time of the fire there were some hundreds on the premises. There was in this portion of the building a large strong room for the deposit of plate and jewellery, and in other parts there were rooms for the storage of pianos and musical instruments and of works of art, exposed for sale or otherwise. A considerable business was done in the conveyance department in Kinnerton-street, in connection with which a large number of vans and between fifty and sixty horses were kept daily on the premises.

The building was not uniform in height, but it mostly reached four stories. At four different points, to ensure greater safety, an iron wall was built across the entire width, from east to west, the theory being that in case of fire the communicating doors could be shut, the progress of the flames stopped, and the damage confined to a portion of the building. Again, in their turn, these compartments were subdivided into warehouses, each distinguished by a letter of the alphabet; and these, again, into a number of blocks or rooms, differing in size according to the bulk of the contents, each of which had thick iron walls and doors, and was, so to speak, entirely isolated from the rest. The owners or renters had separate keys, and they and the proprietors of the building firmly believed that their goods when in the Pantheon ran as little risk from loss by fire as by theft. It may also be stated that the building was lighted in the daytime by four or five large skylight wells from floor to roof, and that, with the exception of the offices at the main entrance (which are now uninjured), there was not a gaslight on the premises. The building was, as a rule, closed at dusk, and the only lights allowed afterwards were safety-lamps carried by the men, and lighted in a room set apart for that purpose alone. There was a water-tank of great size on the roof, while there were smaller tanks on the various floors, and hose ready for use and a manual fire-engine were kept on the premises. There were, however, as it happens, no hydrants in the building, from which water could have been on an emergency procured, and to this circumstance may be attributed, in all probability, the great extent of the disaster.

The proprietors of the building, Messrs. Smith and Radermacher, are insured in the Royal Exchange Office. Two houses in Motcomb-street, and the livery stables of Mr. T. H. Rice, were more or less damaged. The backs of the houses of Major Charles Hall, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. C. Cox, Lady Wood, Lord Newport, M.P., Mr. Nathaniel G. Lambert, M.P., Miss Robertson, Miss M'Creery, Lady Flower, Mrs. Wildes, Mrs. E. C. Tuffnell, Major Evan Macpherson, and Major the Hon. G. A. Browne, in Lowndes-square (numbered from 17 to 28 inclusive), were also damaged. Mr. Spencer Perceval's house in Lowndes-street sustained some damage; also the French Minister's stables in William's-mews, and a tavern in Kinnerton-street.

But the contents of the Pantheon, which are mostly destroyed, were of enormous value. The building was filled, as we learn, from end to end and from basement to roof with goods, some of great price, belonging to hundreds of owners, including many members of both Houses of Parliament; so that had it happened three weeks hence the fire would not have been, in all likelihood, half so disastrous, as by that time much of the furniture would have been removed. The proprietors of the Pantheon say they know little or nothing of the actual contents of the private strong rooms or of their value. As regards the insurance of the articles, the understanding with customers was that the firm were only responsible for safe custody, and that the insurance must be made apart from them. They fear, however, that the customers had such faith in the building being fireproof, that many of them would feel it unnecessary to insure their goods. There can be no doubt, notwithstanding, that the insurance companies will be heavy losers by the disaster.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who have suffered the greatest losses are Sir Richard Wallace, who had in the Pantheon a library, a collection of armour, and a store of plate, with some pictures and art-curiosities, valued altogether at nearly £150,000, of which £28,000 only was insured; Mr. Wynne Ellis, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and the Earl of Cadogan, each to a very large amount; Mr. Walter Cave, Sir F. Sykes, and others. It is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley's furniture was there. The total number of depositors was more than two thousand. It is hoped that some of the plate and jewels in the strong room may have escaped injury. A youth named Scott was killed, on the Saturday afternoon, by the fall of a wall in the ruins.

Another fire took place, early on Sunday morning, in Carnaby-street, Regent-street, in the house of an Italian named Monaco, who kept a shop for cooked fish, and also let lodgings. Mrs. Lord, one of the lodgers, was killed in getting out of a bed-room window, and a man named Migler was burnt to death; the woman's husband and child, too, were severely injured.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Cooke memorial was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Belfast, on Tuesday, when it was resolved that the statue of the late Rev. Henry Cooke should be erected in front of the General Assembly's College.

Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker, the Mayor of Liverpool, paid a state visit, on Sunday, to St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Rodney-street, on the occasion of an appeal on behalf of the Seamen's Orphanage. His Worship was accompanied by many members of the town council and the corporate officials. The collection realised £280.

Prizes were on Tuesday presented to the gentlemen cadets of the Woolwich Academy, by the Commander-in-Chief, before a large gathering of officers and ladies, in the School of Arms. His Royal Highness took occasion to acknowledge the distinguished services rendered by the Royal Engineers—and, in a less degree, by the Royal Artillery—in the Ashante war.

Archbishop Manning, in his Lenten pastoral, strikes a political key-note and proclaims that "the Church is harassed," that "Christian Europe is sick unto death." Having enjoined his people to choose out some work of piety, penance, or self-denial for Lent, he pleads for destitute Catholic children, of whom he says there are 1500 in the workhouse and district schools. Under arrangements with the guardians priests are now admitted to teach these children for an hour a day, and the Archbishop states that funds are greatly wanted for the support of such chaplains. He also invites liberal subscriptions to the parochial schools.—Cardinal Cullen, in his Lenten pastoral, repeats his denunciation of secret societies and Freemasonry. In this category he includes Fenians and Good Templars. Among the sources of evil which are most rampant he specifies "degraded theatres," immoral poetry, and reports of divorce cases. As an antidote to such pernicious matter he recommends scientific, literary, and historical works written without "anti-Catholic prejudices."

MUSIC.

The return of Herr Joachim has for some years past been one of the musical events most anxiously looked for by the English public. His first reappearance this season was at the Crystal Palace Concert of last Saturday, when the great violinist played Spohr's seventh concerto (in E minor) with that grandeur of tone, refinement of style, and finished execution which are well-known characteristics of his performances. These were again displayed in his own arrangement of Brahms's Hungarian dances, a series of characteristic pieces originally written for two performers on the piano, and transcribed by Herr Joachim for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment. These charming movements pleased so greatly that an enthusiastic encore was the result of their admirable execution, in which, as pianist, Mr. Franklin Taylor's share was of considerable importance. The orchestral works on Saturday were Schubert's overture in the Italian style (in C), that to Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, all magnificently played by the band, conducted by the principal violinist, Mr. Wedemeyer, who acted in lieu of Mr. Manns, absent on account of a family bereavement. Madame Elena Corani sang with much effect the scene, "Ah! fors' e lui," from Verdi's "La Traviata," and Mr. Randegger's "Marinella"; and Signor Agnesi gave, with fine style, the "Agnus Dei" from Mozart's first mass and the aria "Non più Andrai" from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." The selection for this week's concert is of high interest, comprising the whole of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music; the same composer's motet for female voices, "Surrexit Pastor Bonus;" Schubert's twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd;" Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen," and a chorus from his incidental music to that drama; and a new overture, "Le Cid," by Mr. Alfred Holmes.

The fourth of the second series of the Wagner Society's Concerts took place yesterday (Friday) week, and again, like the third concert, included choral performances. The selection from Wagner commenced with the orchestral prelude to "Lohengrin," and included "Elsa's Dream," "Einsam in trüben Tagen," and her song "Euch Lüften"—well rendered by Madame Elena Corani—Lohengrin's farewell to the swan, "Nun sei bedankt," and his song to Elsa, "Achtest du nicht," very expressively given by Mr. Bernard Lane; the concluding piece having been the highly dramatic duet, "Das Süss Lied verhallt," for Elsa and Lohengrin, in which Mr. Wallace Wells was an efficient coadjutor with Madame Corani. The "Lohengrin" selection also comprised the fine scene, from the first act, descriptive of the arrival of the hero (encored), the beautiful music of the bridal procession scene, with chorus of nobles and warriors, the brilliant orchestral introduction to the third act (encored), and the subsequent nuptial chorus. The whole selection excited an interest which shows that the time has come for the production of this and other works of Wagner in their dramatic form. The other items of the concert referred to were Gluck's overture to "Iphigenie en Aulide," that by Berlioz, entitled "Le Carnaval Romaine;" Bach's aria, "In Deine Hände" (from the Church cantata, "Gottes zeit"), very expressively sung by Miss Sterling; and Liszt's "Fest Marsch," composed for the jubilee festival held in honour of Goethe at Weimar. The orchestra was, as before, of the highest efficiency, and the chorus-singing displayed such large improvement as left little, if anything, to be desired. Mr. Dannreuther again conducted with care and skill. At the next concert, on March 13, selections will be given (also including choral music) from Wagner's "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and "Lohengrin."

On Monday Herr Joachim was the leading and solo violinist at the Popular Concert. In the former capacity he was heard in Beethoven's tenth string quartet, op. 74, in E flat; and in the same composer's third pianoforte trio, in C minor. His unaccompanied piece was the first of Bach's six sonatas for violin alone, the enormous difficulties of which were surmounted with the calm ease of thorough mastery. This performance called forth an enthusiastic encore, which was responded to by repeating the last movement. The quartet party was completed, as usual, by Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti. Miss Agnes Zimmermann played with much effect in Schubert's solo sonata in A major, op. 120, and in the trio. Mdle. Victoria Bunsen was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict occupied his accustomed post as conductor. It has been announced that, owing to an attack of rheumatism, Madame Schumann (who was to have played at next Monday's concert) will be unable to appear this season.

The eminent pianist, Dr. Hans von Bülow, played for the last time during his present visit to London at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon.

The ninth subscription concert of the season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Wednesday evening, and consisted of a performance of "The Messiah," the solo vocalists having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts have been pursuing their successful career at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evenings, with an intermission this week, their resumption being announced for Wednesday next.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Mr. Willem Coenen's first chamber concert was to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, the programme having included Rheinberger's pianoforte quartet in E flat, Brahms's string quartet in C minor, and a fantasia by Rubinstein for two pianos.

The nineteenth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir commenced on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised a selection from Mendelssohn, including some part-songs for the first time, the psalm "Hear my prayer," and other interesting music. The second part of the concert was devoted to English composers.

The second of M. Gounod's new series of concerts is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when his music to "Jeanne d'Arc" is to be repeated, in consequence of its successful reception at the first concert, as already noticed.

In order to allow time for thorough preparation and rehearsals, the production of Mr. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," by the Sacred Harmonic Society—originally announced for Friday next—has been postponed to March 20.

We have already stated that the Royal Italian Opera will open on Tuesday, March 31. Of the arrangements made by Mr. Gye for his forthcoming season we shall soon be informed by the publication of the official programme. A rumour is in circulation that Mr. Mapleson may probably commence his season of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, with performances in honour of the Royal marriage, about the middle of March. Sir Michael Costa will continue to act as conductor and musical director, and the company will, it is said, include, among several new singers, Mdle. Lodi, from Milan, Mdle. Singelli, from Berlin (sopranos); and Signor Paladini (tenor), from La Scala, of all of whom report speaks highly. Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," promised last year, is to be positively produced this season, with Madame Nilsson-Rozaud in the character of the heroine.

THEATRES.

Very little change has taken place in the programme of the different theatres. At Covent Garden the manager has produced the drama of "Rip Van Winkle," in which he himself sustains the title rôle, assisted by Miss Rose Massey in the part of Annie. At Drury Lane Miss Edith Stuart has enacted Amy Robsart in the place of Miss Wallis, who is indisposed.

On Monday Shakespeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was revived at the Olympic, with new scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks. This is, perhaps, the most perfect of Shakespeare's comedies, a complete work of art, and as full of wisdom as of wit. The parts of Benedick and Beatrice require first-rate artists, and we were glad to find in Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Fowler such adequate representatives of two such difficult characters. The former was somewhat too fast, however, in his delivery. A slower style of elocution would more distinctly have conveyed the point of the antithetical sentences which abound in the dialogue. Miss Fowler rose with remarkable ease to the level of the witty fancies in which Beatrice revels, and never missed an effect. Her great scene with Benedick, when she demands from him the death of Claudio, was delivered with remarkable force and without any exaggeration. Miss Marion Terry's Hero was good, and so was Mr. W. H. Fisher's Claudio. We have seen a worse Dogberry than Mr. Righton, and Mr. G. W. Anson was decidedly good in Verges. The cast was, indeed, throughout efficient; and, but that it is intended to endure for a limited time only, the performance ought to command full houses for many weeks. The audience, though not numerous, was appreciative, and we trust will continue to increase. The merit of the acting certainly justifies public patronage.

A new farce has been produced at the Strand, by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, entitled "Lending a Hand," a lively affair, which is likely to hold the stage. It is well acted, and the story is amusing. The sorrows of Mr. Muddles, and the ingratitude which he so diligently earns, provoke rather merriment than commiseration. The part is sustained by Mr. H. J. Turner. Mrs. Cowley's comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" still retains possession of the boards.

At the Court Theatre a poetical play has been ventured (the work, it seems, of more than one author), with scenery by Mr. Walter Hann. The piece is entitled "The White Pilgrim," and the story is suggested by a tale of De la Motte Fouqué, called "Sintram." The tone of the play is serious throughout. The action turns upon a terrible oath taken by a young Norwegian chief, named Harold, who lived at the early Christian era, and whose temper is decidedly hostile to the new religion. He is encouraged in his prejudice by a deformed pagan, Sigurd, and his heathen companions. This man induces Harold to take the oath, which is one that an ancestor of his had aforetime taken; swearing

That should foot of Norman knight that day
Cross but the threshold of his castle home,
And seek a knightly hospitality,
Within one month that trusting guest should die—
By his host's hand struck to the earth and slain.

Harold is taunted by Sigurd that he has so far turned Christian that he would fear to take the prescribed oath. Stung by the insinuation, Harold, being in drink, dares the imprecation, and lays a wager on the result. They are visited that night by Sir Hugo and Lady Isabelle, his wife, as travellers from Normandy, who have been wrecked upon the coast. With this Lady Isabelle Harold falls in love, and in her presence forgets the gentle Thordisa, to whom he is affianced. After a month's absence Thordisa returns, and a day only remains for the fulfilment of her lover's rash oath. Sigurd, impatient of delay, seeks to bring on a quarrel between Sir Hugo and Harold; but Thordisa intervenes, and averts the danger. She, moreover, prevails ultimately. Sir Hugo is made acquainted with Harold's inhospitable purpose. The guilty man, invited to a duel, breaks his sword and makes expiation. The supernatural machinery of the White Pilgrim might, perhaps, have been better managed—a character designed to represent the Spirit of Death, and to assert the philosophic doctrine that Death is but a birth to a new life; but the audience missed the point. Miss L. Moodie, as Thordisa, showed artistic power, and Mr. Vezin, as the fanatic Sigurd, was carefully emphatic. Mr. G. Rignold was exactly suited to the passionate and moody Harold. The drama is written in sonorous blank verse, and is not without poetic fire; but the performance was unequal, and accordingly unsatisfactory.

Lord Alfred Paget presided, on Monday afternoon, at a meeting of the committee having charge of the arrangements for giving a complimentary benefit to Mr. Benjamin Webster and presenting him with a testimonial. There was a large attendance of professional and other gentlemen. The noble chairman congratulated the meeting on the success which had attended their efforts. The "School for Scandal" would be placed on the stage with, perhaps, an unprecedentedly powerful cast. Mr. Andrew Halliday, honorary secretary, said one of the most interesting features in the performance would be the appearance of Mr. Webster on the stage with his fellow-labourers, when an address, written by Mr. Oxenford, would be read by Mrs. Keeley. Previous to this Mr. Henry Irving would recite "Eugene Aram."

Mr. Leeman, M.P., has been elected chairman of the North Eastern Railway Company, in succession to Mr. H. S. Thompson.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. Elias Thompson was elected President for the ensuing year, as successor to Mr. John Preston.

Dr. Beke claims to have discovered the real Mount Sinai, with sacrificial bones on the summit, Sinaitic inscriptions on its sides, and other proofs of its Mosaic character. Its site is about a day's journey, with ease, of Akaba, and its Arab name Jebel el Mir.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of testing to the high appreciation in which the valuable life-long services and labours of Dr. Beke are held. It is therefore proposed to present him on his return to England from his journey to Mount Sinai with a public testimonial.

Mr. Cardwell has forwarded to the commission on officers' grievances an elaborate minute on their report. The latter showed that no compensation had been made to officers for the loss of gratuitous steps, which, under the old system, they would have been entitled to sell; that officers on half-pay had lost the benefit of vacancies which might have led to such gratuitous steps; and that poorer officers were seriously affected by the abolition of the old practice with regard to exchanges. In reply, Mr. Cardwell sends the commissioners a series of tables indicating the number of gratuitous steps granted during the ten years preceding the abolition of purchase; the number of vacancies on the full-pay list during the same period; the actual promotions, and the unattached promotions. He enters historically into the operation of the causes which had given rise to non-purchase steps; and concludes with a list of new benefits which the abolition of purchase has conferred on officers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

LIFE IN THE AGE OF THE NEW RED SANDSTONE. Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on Palaeontology, on Thursday week, by describing the strata of the new red sandstone or Trias in England as being a sedimentary deposit of sand and clay, owing its red colour to the peroxide of iron, and including stones marked by ripples, rain-drops, and footprints resembling a hand. An explanation was given of the theory advanced by Mr. Godwin-Austen, some time ago, that these strata were more or less lacustrine; and allusion was made to the succession of the Bunter and Keuper in England and the presence of marine deposits between these in Germany and England. The Professor then noticed the geographical extension of this old land surface and sea-floor into Asia, India, South Africa, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. After describing the geological position of the Trias between the Permian and the Jurassic, the Professor commented on the vast interest of the Trias to palaeontologists, because it was formed after two great physical changes had altered the fauna and flora of the palaeozoic age, and because the fossils of the Trias are very suggestive in their character, being intercalary, linear, and characteristic types. Remains of all the great groups of existing mesozoic reptiles are found in the Trias, except serpents and tortoises. Among these creatures the Professor specially noticed the dicynodon, a lizard-headed creature with double dog-teeth; and some remarkable amphibia with piscine affinities. The mammalia are represented by rarely-found teeth of marsupialia or pouched animals. The gigantic batrachian named labyrinthodon, from the remarkable windings shown in the section of its teeth, was described as an air-breathing, froglike creature, with a crocodile-like head and limbs, ending with five digits like our hand, of which impressions are found, and which led to its being named cheirotherium (hand-beast). The congeners of this animal, who lived in the Permian and coal ages, were next noticed, and the Professor showed that the coal labyrinthodonts are linear types between the ganoid fish and the labyrinthodonts of the Trias. The singular beak-headed lizard named rhynchosaurus was noticed, and comments were made on the interesting and suggestive resemblances of the ancient lizards of the Trias with the sphenodon, a recent lizard of New Zealand, and also on their relation in structure to the protosaurus of the Permian strata. The dinosauria first appeared in the Trias, were persistent in the Wealden, and then died out; but the crocodiles, which also appeared in the Trias, have lasted, with certain modifications, to the present time. After noticing the differences between the Triassic and post-Triassic plesiosauria Professor Duncan concluded by describing the flora, climate, and extension of land of this interesting period in the history of the earth.

THE OPPONENTS OF SHAKSPEARE.

Dr. Doran, F.S.A., at the Friday evening meeting on the 13th inst., after commenting on the little knowledge we possess of the life of Shakespeare, and the absence of any MSS. or other literary remains, characterised Dryden as his first and greatest opponent, than whom no one had more disparaged Shakespeare, although no one had spoken of him in higher terms of praise. The Monarchy and the stage fell together; but Shakespeare was re-enthroned at the Restoration, and then Dryden began his jealous attacks—at first, by mutilating and horribly debasing "The Tempest," and then justifying himself in his vigorous pamphlet, "The Defence of the Epilogue," in which he speaks of Shakespeare as uncultivated by education or by converse with courts. This work had a disastrous effect on dramatic literature and criticism, and especially on Shakespearean literature; since it brought into existence the long line of "improvers," who invariably in their mutilations lost sight either of Shakespeare's object or moral, or both; examples of which may readily be found in Davenant's "Macbeth," and in the altered versions of other plays by Howard, Otway, Tate, Lord Lansdowne, and others. Amongst the critics Rymer, the antiquary, was remarkable for his vituperation of Shakespeare, and even Shaftesbury considered his wit superannuated. Dryden also was the founder of the school of infamous dramas which Jeremy Collier so justly lashed in his "Histrionastix." This led Dryden to profess remorse; but he soon returned to his old style. The endeavour in the last century to raise Fletcher above Shakespeare was frustrated by "the Shakespeare Ladies' Association," who nobly restored the original text and prepared the stage for the coming of Garrick. After mentioning Addison as one of the opponents of Shakespeare in his preference for the dramatic unities, exemplified in his "Cato," Dr. Doran adverted to the long and bitter opposition of Voltaire, who, after translating what he termed "pearls extracted out of Shakespeare's mire," became warmly jealous of their success. Eventually, however, Shakespeare succeeded in France even on the stage, beginning with "Othello," and aided by Talma as his interpreter; and his last crowning triumph in French literature is the valuable literal translation of his works by François, the lately deceased son of Victor Hugo. William Spottiswoode, Esq., LL.D., Treas. R.S., the secretary and vice-president, was in the chair.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, M.A., gave the introductory lecture of his course on Mohammed and Mohammedanism on Saturday last. He began by remarking that the great historical religions of the world were moral rather than theological in their origins. Judaism began by giving the Israelites a national life and a moral code; Buddhism was originally an attack upon Brahminism and its evils; and Christianity, if we recur to the very words and deeds of its Founder, prepared men to receive a higher notion of God by the enthusiastic love which His life and example developed in them, first to Himself and then to all mankind. Whatever view may be taken of Mohammedanism, its vital power will depend, not on its originality, but on its adaptability to the spiritual wants of the time. If the origin of language, of civil society, and of life is wrapped in mystery, still more is the origin of religion. We cannot get beyond certain elements. Mohammedanism is the only religion we can trace accurately, and Mohammed is the only founder of a religion whose whole life is revealed by history and by what may be termed his autobiography. It is a question how far our full knowledge of one religion may explain the growth of others. After noticing some points of comparison between the Bible and the Koran, Mr. Bosworth Smith commented on the problems connected with Mohammed's character and their deep human interest; and then, rapidly reviewing the conquests of the Arabs and the spread of their religion till the taking of Constantinople, he adverted to the present state of Mohammedanism, its geographical extent, and the religions it has overthrown. In regard to its being still a living religion, he referred to recent events in Yun-Nan, to its progress under Yakoub Beg in Chinese Tartary, to its advance in the East Indian Archipelago, and to its extraordinary success in Africa. He then enlarged on the great variety of benefits conferred by it upon the negro race and the sublimity of its teaching. Contrasting with these benefits the desolation wrought till lately by European Christians in their African settlements, especially by the Portuguese, he remarked that it was not

surprising that a religion so represented had failed to convert the Africans; and that Christians should rejoice that, if their own religion failed, the next best to it should be successful. The revival of Mohammedanism in Anatolia and its attitude in India were then noticed. Passing in review the various explanations of the success of Mohammedanism, the lecturer remarked on the difficulty of our getting rid of our national and religious prejudices. There must be very much that is good, he said, in a religion which has achieved so much. The distinctions of kind ordinarily drawn between one religion and another tend to hide this, and imply that there is no relative element in religion, and that man can grasp absolute truth. The language even of sacred books cannot stereotype religious thought, and it is well that it cannot. In regard to the question whether broad views of the science of religion are adverse to missionary effort, the lecturer contended that there are methods of proselytising and results to be arrived at at once desirable and attainable. The one model given in the New Testament of a missionary dealing with the faith of a cultivated people had not been sufficiently copied by Christians. The spirit and essence of Christianity, rightly set forth, is of universal applicability, and may influence and elevate all other faiths, if it cannot supplant them. The next lecture will be devoted to various questions connected with Mohammed himself, the circumstances that prepared the way for him, the nature of his mission, his inconsistencies, his faults, and his sincerity.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LIQUIDS.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., in beginning the first of six lectures on the Physical Properties of Liquids and Gases, on Tuesday last, stated that he proposed, in this course, to examine their mechanical texture and illustrate some of their mechanical applications. Liquids are distinguished from solids by their extreme mobility and by taking the shape of the vessel that contains them. That they are not absolutely incompressible was shown by Lord Bacon in a remarkable experiment described in his "Novum Organum," fifty years before the celebrated Florentine experiment. After hammering and squeezing some water in a leaden globe till it exuded through the metal like a fine dew, Bacon says, "I then computed the space lost by the compression, and concluded that this was the extent of compression which the water had suffered, but only when constrained by great violence." Professor Tyndall then described and fully illustrated the conclusive experiments of Canton, Perkins, Herbert, Ørsted, Regnault, and others on this interesting subject. In reference to the absence of attraction, usually given as one of the definitions of a liquid, he referred to Professor Joseph Henry's idea of first weighing the drop suspended from a soap-bubble, then determining the thickness of the bubble from its colour, and thence deducing the cohesion per square inch. Experiments with the scale-pan had shown the cohesion of water to be about 53 grains per square inch; but Henry found it to be in reality several hundred pounds. That this tenacity is not due to the soap Dr. Tyndall clearly proved in a series of beautiful experiments with pure water-films, in accordance with the researches of Savart. Some of these films, in the form of convex and concave bubbles, had a most brilliant appearance when illuminated by the electric light. An umbrella of water was thus exhibited. Liquid jets were next considered; and when a vertical vein of water was illuminated it appeared to be a solid, continuous stem. After commenting on this and other examples, the Professor, by very ingenious arrangements, showed how a liquid vein may be resolved into a series of drops. He then considered the phenomena which ensue when the continuous portion of a vein cuts the surface of water, and when a discontinuous portion cuts it. In the former case, when the apparatus is well adjusted, there are no bubbles and no sound; but, in the latter case, bubbles are formed with sound. When the velocity is great and the impact against the water surface is violent air enters, as explained by Magnus. Hence there is an intermediate stage of silence between the two stages of bubbles and sound. After illustrating these phenomena, the Professor exhibited the influence of sound on a vein or jet of water. A vein was made to enter a basin of water silently. When a small noise was made near the water-pipe the vein broke, bubbles appeared, and sound was heard. When a large tuning-fork was vigorously sounded, the vein, previously continuous and silent, broke and bubbles entered, their number and sound varying. The loud sound occurred when the ventral segment of the broken vein cut the water surface.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., on Friday evening next, will give a discourse on Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture.

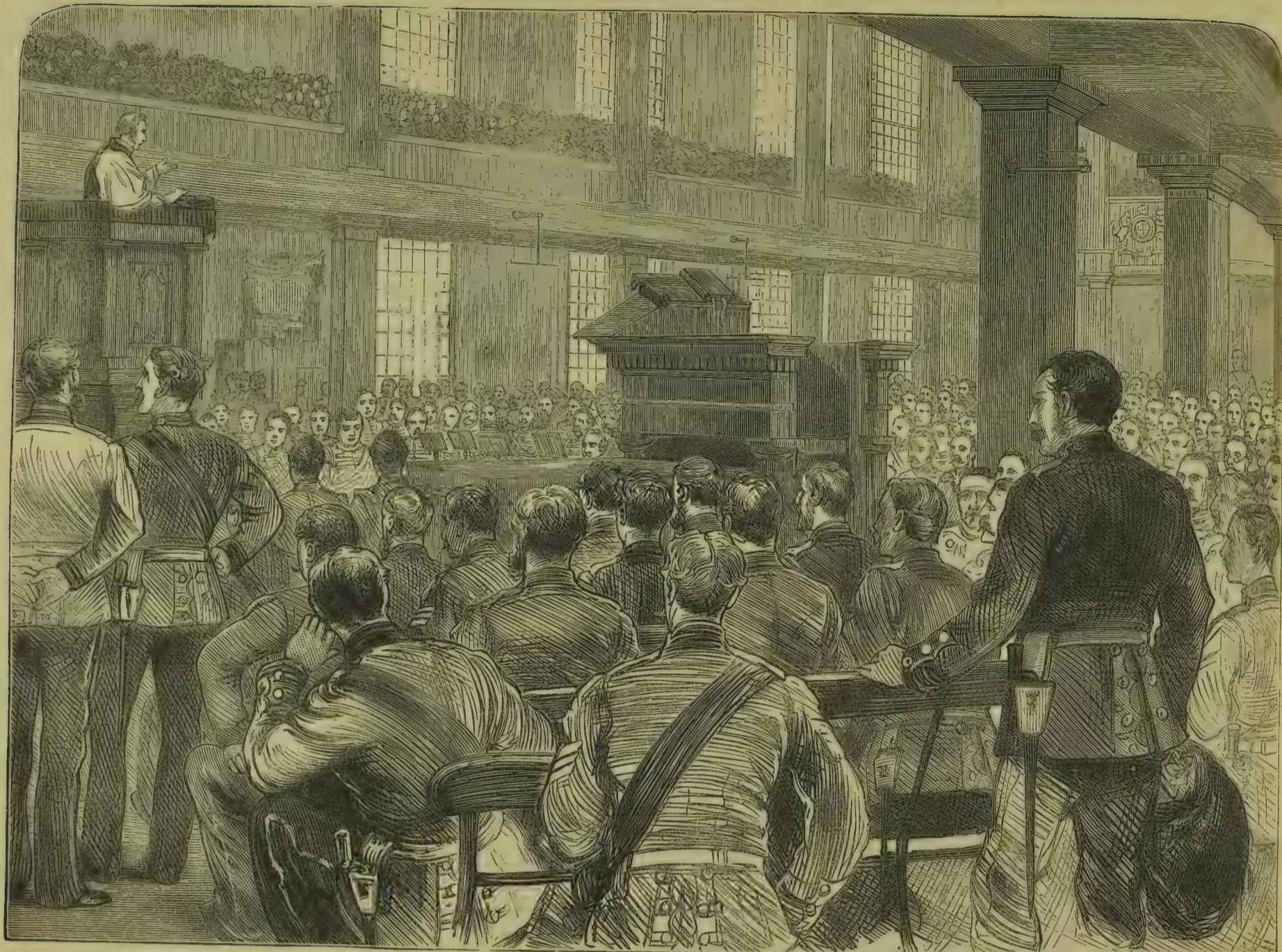
THE LONDON MISSION.

The series of special religious services, prayer-meetings, preachings, and conferences, which many of the London clergy had undertaken, with the sanction of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, was brought to a close at the beginning of this week. It included several extra afternoon services, last week, at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishops of Exeter, Manchester, and Ely were preachers at the Abbey. The Bishop of London preached at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and addressed a congregation of the Guards at Wellington Barracks, which is the scene represented in our Illustration. Many of the parish churches were visited by a special "mission preacher," whom the incumbent had invited for this occasion, and who delivered two or three sermons on week-days. In some instances, where meetings were held at unusual hours in the evening and artificial means of excitement were used, there may have been ground for the objections taken by many Churchmen to these proceedings.

Mr. Greenall, M.P. for Warrington, has given £1000 towards building a new hospital and dispensary in that town.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck of the Calcutta, off Kilmore has resulted in the suspension of the captain's certificate for six months.

The following have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy:—Conway Lea Shipley, Henry Edzell Morgan Lindsay, Francis George Bond, Arthur Ernest Hay, George Francis Leverson, Hugh Davidson, James Henry Cowan, Henry Saunders Hudson, Frederick Gilbert Bowles, Francis Bacon Longe, John Lindsay Keir, Robert Shafte Hedley, George Murray Boothby, Henry Stopford Dawkins, Charles Henry Leigh Mercer, Charles Henry Alexander, William Lewis White, Lennard Barrett, Thomas William Powles, Kenneth John Walker Murchison, Francis Algernon Curteis, Hugh Henry Blacker, Joseph Gordon, William Hanna, John Alexander Livingstone Campbell, John Rowley Kyfin Lloyd Heyland, John Adye, Duncan Campbell Carter, Arthur Eardley-Wilmot, Overend George Rose, Hugo Montgomery Campbell, William Heremon O'Neill, Herbert William Reeve, Herbert Valiant Willis, John Surtees Minter, William Henry Forbes Taylor.



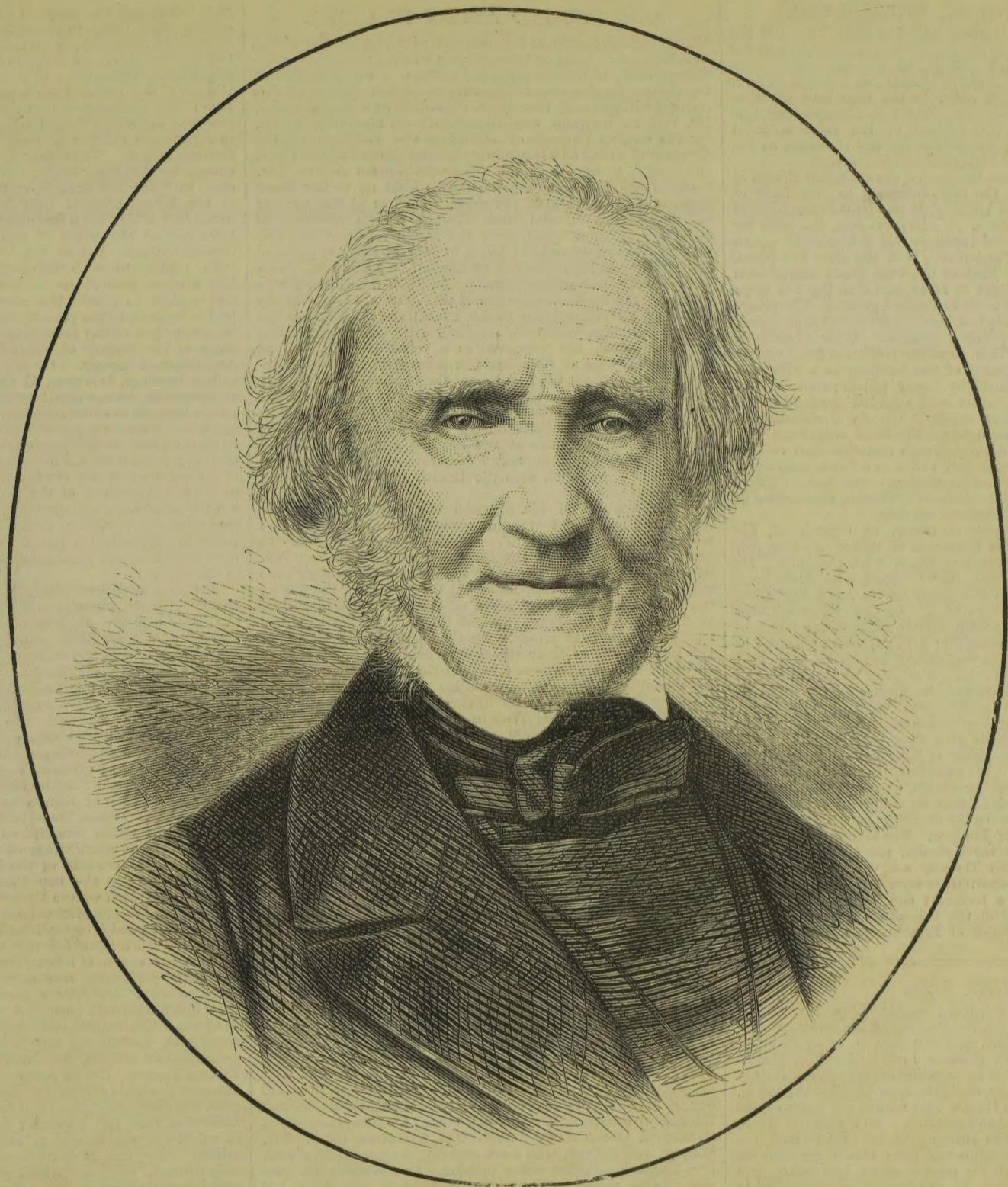
THE LONDON MISSION : THE BISHOP OF LONDON PREACHING TO THE SOLDIERS AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.



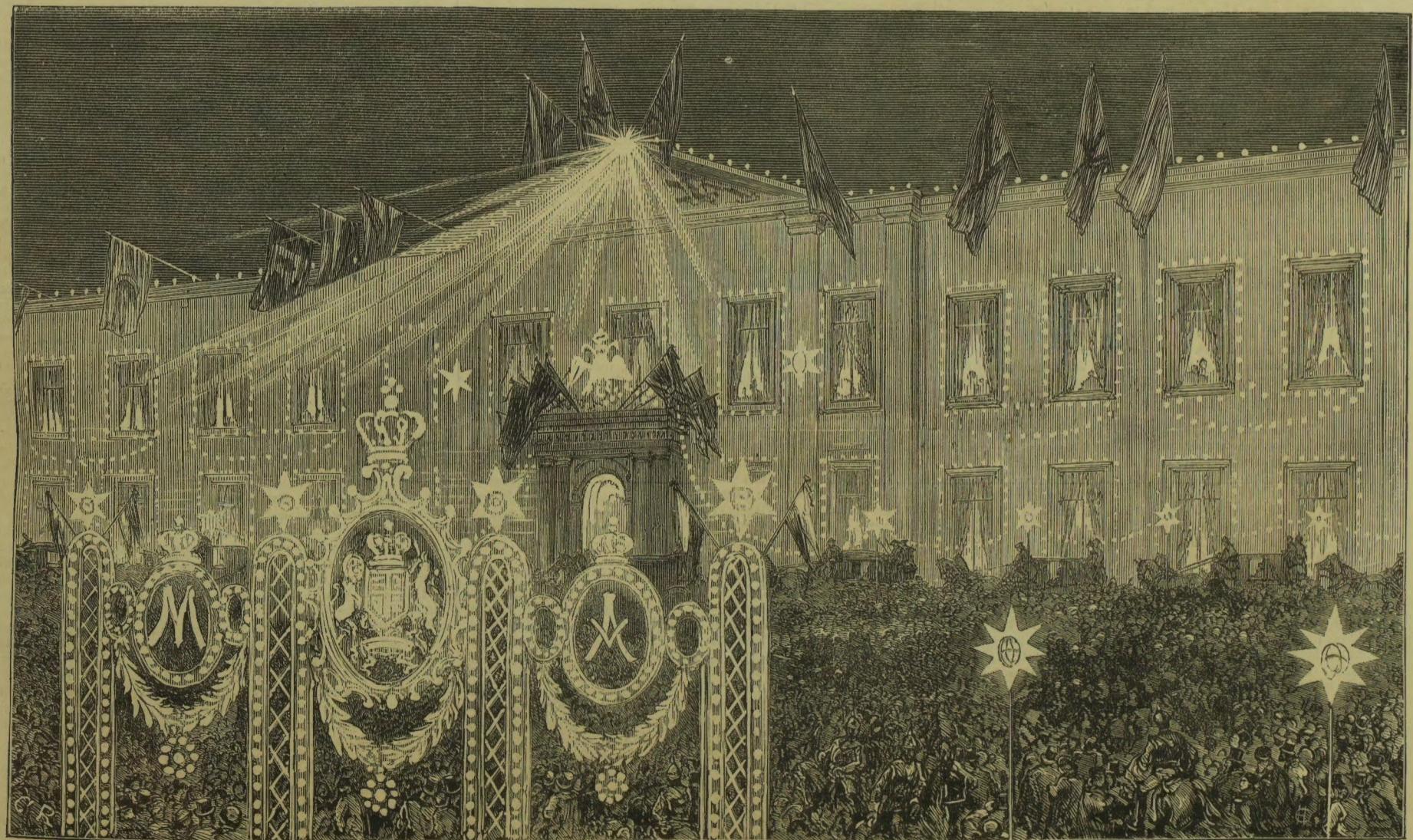
ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MOSCOW : FOYER OF THE GRAND THEATRE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: INVALIDS EMBARKING AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE LATE MR. JOHN PYE, ENGRAVER.



ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MOSCOW: BALL AND ILLUMINATION AT THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MOSCOW AND ST. PETERSBURG.

The recent festivities in the two capital cities of Russia, at the marriage of the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the visit of their brothers and sisters, the English, German, and Danish Princes and Princesses of highest rank, to the Czar and the Empress of Russia, have been described and illustrated by this Journal. We present Illustrations of the most splendid churches of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and of scenes at the last-named city during the Imperial and Royal visit.

The Church of St. Isaac, though not the cathedral church of St. Petersburg (that is the one dedicated to our Lady of Kazan), is a very grand edifice. It was built in the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas at an enormous cost, the piles for its foundation being sunk in a swampy soil, which alone was an expense of £200,000. The building is in the form of a Greek cross, with equal sides. Each of the four grand entrances is approached by a triple flight of steps, and each flight of steps is cut out of a single huge block of Finland granite. The pillars of the four porticos are sixty feet high and seven feet in diameter, each of one piece of polished granite. Their Corinthian capitals are of bronze. This structure rivals the great temple at Baalbec. Over the centre of the building is a wide and lofty Byzantine dome, upheld by thirty pillars; its roof is of gilt copper, supporting a cupola with a golden cross, and it is surrounded by four smaller cupolas. Groups of statuary, in gilt bronze, adorn the pediment of the front entrance. The interior of this church is decorated with malachite and various coloured marbles. The principal shrine is a dome upon eight pillars, further ornamented with gilding. Our Special Artist has sketched four scenes in St. Isaac's Church, illustrative of the Russian forms of ecclesiastical worship.

At Moscow the Uspenski Sabor, or Church of the Assumption, in which the Emperors of Russia are crowned, occupies a place of the highest eminence in the Kremlin. Its interior is a blaze of gilding, which covers, with some large fresco paintings, the walls from floor to roof, and the pillars also that support the five cupolas. In this church are kept some great treasures: a golden Mount Sinai with a figure of Moses, given by Prince Potemkin; a Bible, which belonged to Peter the Great's mother, having its cover so loaded with gold and jewels as to weigh 120 lb.; the plain wooden throne of Vladimir the Great; a portrait of the Virgin Mary, painted by St. Luke; the skeleton of the Patriarch Nicon, and many other relics. Close to the Church of the Assumption is that of the Archangel Michael, which is even of greater sanctity. The Synod House, formerly the palace of the Patriarch Archbishop, is behind the cathedral. We gave last week the Illustrations of the Spass Vorota, or Saviour's Gate, one of the entrances to the Kremlin palatial precinct, with its picture of our Lord and a burning lamp fixed above the doorway in the gate-tower; also one of the Church of Moscow. The several old and new palaces of the Czars in the Kremlin, the Granovitaya, the Bolshoi Dvoretz, and the Terema, are curious as well as gorgeous, and their state apartments were viewed by the Royal guests of Alexander II. a fortnight ago. The scene at the Grand Theatre, and that of the ball given by the Governor-General, completes the series of Illustrations devoted to this subject.

JOHN PYE.

By the death, on the 6th inst., of Mr. John Pye, at the advanced age of ninety-two, we lose one of the foremost landscape engravers of his time, and one who, in other respects, will occupy a prominent position in the history of British art. At an early age, Pye became a skilful draughtsman. He left Birmingham, his native town, at eighteen, and, coming to London, was apprenticed to James Heath, who turned out many of the most eminent engravers of this century. So highly did Heath estimate the capacity of the Birmingham lad that he took him without the customary premium and gave him wages from the first. Pye remained with his master about four years, and during this time he began to develop those principles of chiaroscuro—that power of colouring, so to speak, in its elementary black and white—in which he soon became a master, and an acknowledged authority both with painters and engravers. He also evinced a rare faculty for interpreting atmospheric effects, which rendered him one of the most successful exponents of the works of Turner. The plate which first brought him into prominent notice was the engraving after Turner's "Pope's Villa," with the figures by C. Heath, published in 1811. When Turner saw this plate he said, "If I had known there was anyone in this country who could have done that I would have had it done before." Thenceforward there was much friendly intimacy between the painter and engraver, interrupted only by some peculiarities of character, if not injustice, on the one side, and natural sensitiveness on the other. The engraving of "Pope's Villa" led to the production of the important plate from "The Temple of Jupiter in Aegina," with which Turner was so pleased that he offered to paint a companion-picture expressly for engraving. Turner always spoke of Pye's engravings as the most satisfactory translations of his colour into black and white. Other remarkable plates by Pye after Turner were those in Whalley's "Richmondshire," "The Rialto," "La Riccia," and "Redcliffe Church, Bristol." In addition to a multitude of minor labours, he superintended the twenty-nine published engravings from pictures in the National Gallery, and executed, after Claude, "The Annunciation" and "Pastoral Landscape," and "The Sacrifice of Abraham," after Poussin, in this series. He also executed "The Holy Family," after Michael Angelo.

Pye was never elected into the pale of the Royal Academy; he, like John Linnell, would not conform to the condition, formerly exacted, of inscribing his name as a candidate for its honours. His "Patronage of British Art" deals in outspoken terms with the defects, at least as they then existed, of that institution, and he was probably instrumental in bringing about the reform by which engravers are now eligible for full membership, and are no longer limited to the associate grade.

He was virtually the founder of the excellently managed self-supporting "Artists' Fund," and contributed, with his friend Mulready, to its revival in 1825, when Mulready gave the copyright of "The Wolf and the Lamb" (the engraving of which, by Mr. J. H. Robinson, realised £1000) to the fund. Pye lived for some time at Paris, and received the distinguished honour of being elected Corresponding Member of the French Institute. Besides a choice gallery of cabinet pictures and a fine collection of engravings, he has left behind him a mass of interesting notes on the artists of his time, particularly Turner, which it is hoped will be published.

Mr. David Chadwick, M.P., has offered £5000 and 10,000 volumes of books, to build and stock a free library in the town of Macclesfield.

A splendid new saloon carriage, constructed by the Great Western Railway Company for her Majesty's journeys between Windsor and Gosport, was taken out on Saturday for a trial-trip. It gave perfect satisfaction.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

We may claim a right to feel particular interest in one of the new books that bring to home-staying readers so many widely-distant views of foreign lands and nations in every quarter of the globe. In August, 1872, as we trust the friends of this Journal will perfectly remember, its well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, was dispatched from London to Pekin, for the express purpose of attending the marriage of the Emperor of China and furnishing sketches of the Chinese Court and capital, to appear in the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Simpson had done much service of this kind on former occasions, in different parts of the world. He was at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, and went through several provinces of India two or three years after the sepoy rebellion of 1857, visiting also Cashmere and Thibet, to gather a stock of pictorial materials for works published by Messrs. Day and Son, which were of more than ordinary merit. In 1868 Mr. Simpson was commissioned by the proprietors of this Journal to go with the British military expedition to Abyssinia; and the Illustrations of that campaign which he supplied, with those contributed by other hands, are preserved in a volume which has, at least for the sake of its subject, a permanent historical interest. Since that time he has thrice been sent to the Levant, in order to procure Illustrations of Egypt, the Nile, and the Eastern tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales; the works of the Suez Canal during their progress; again, the ceremonies and festivities at the opening of the Suez Canal, the excavations and antiquarian discoveries at Jerusalem, and the ruins of Sebastopol, with the British and French military cemeteries there.

In 1870 and 1871 Mr. Simpson was one of our Special Artists for the great war between France and Germany; whilst another, Mr. R. T. Landells, was appointed to serve with the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Mr. Simpson was at one time with the French, at another time with the German, armies; he was at the opening of the war on the Moselle, at the siege of Metz, on the battle-field of Sedan, at the siege of Strasburg, and at the siege of Paris, where, finally, he was shut up with the Communists, and witnessed the last agonies of their struggle in May, 1871. We have chosen to bear this testimony to the extent of his experiences not merely in order to recommend his new publication, but to show by this example what kind of men are employed by the *Illustrated London News* in its service abroad. They travel promptly and boldly wherever the course of passing events, from week to week or from month to month taking a new direction, seems likely to arouse the public feeling of interest—now here and now there, all over the world. It is with a natural satisfaction that we observe the tokens of approval sometimes bestowed upon them personally by foreign Governments, and their recognition with marks of social esteem in the places they have to visit. Mr. Simpson's new book, entitled *Meeting the Sun* (published by Messrs. Longmans and Co.), shall for the same reason be welcomed by us, though its text, as a literary work, is entirely his own, and we can only claim the merit of the engravings, reproduced by the heliotype process for this handsome volume. It is bound in yellow and red, the Imperial colour and the colour significant of Marriage among the Chinese; and the doubled Chinese letter Shih, which denotes Felicity, adorns the cover of this book as an emblem of wedded bliss.

The title needs to be explained, but this enigma is not hard to solve. Let astronomers say what they will, if we are to believe our own eyes, the sun goes round this world from east to west. A traveller, therefore, going round the world from west to east, is sure to meet the sun. This was the case with Mr. Simpson; and on March 8, 1873, when he arrived at 180 deg. E. longitude, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, he met the sun, of course, half way in his circuit from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory, around this terrestrial globe. Mr. Simpson and the sun, who have commonly agreed pretty well, here had a slight difference of opinion. It was about the precise day of their meeting. The sun made it a day; but whether it was a Saturday or a Friday, the 8th or the 7th of that month, was a point upon which they might have disputed all the twenty-four hours. Coming eastward from Japan to California, you reckon the past time a day too much; for you have met the sun every morning a little sooner than you ought to have done, or would have done by sitting still to await his rising. Mr. Simpson, with other passengers on board the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company's vessel Alaska, bound for San Francisco, had to consent to live one day over again. They spent twenty-six days, however, in crossing the ocean from Yokohama, a voyage of five thousand miles, which brought our Special Artist into the western hemisphere, and we had the pleasure of seeing him safely returned here on Midsummer Day.

He had started on Aug. 5, by the new Indian mail route, through Brindisi, and by the railway from Alexandria to Suez, not by the Suez Canal. On his road to Brindisi, we should observe, he has something to say of the Mont Cenis tunnel, the works of which he had thoroughly examined and delineated for the *Illustrated London News*, as well as the proceedings at the opening of the tunnel and the Mont Cenis Summit Railway, before it was superseded by the completion of that great work. The harbour works of Brindisi and the classical antiquities of that place, which is endeared to us by recollections of Horace and Virgil, are noticed also in their due place. But Mr. Simpson on this occasion, instead of travelling by railway the whole length of the Italian peninsula, from Piedmont to the Calabrian promontory, chose to embark at Venice in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-boat Poonah, which conveyed him down the Adriatic. He only stopped a few hours at Brindisi with that vessel, and was carried on to Alexandria, where he found important works in progress to improve the harbour, despite the competition of Port Said and the Suez Canal. Having quickly crossed Egypt by the railroad, he descended the Red Sea in the P. and O. steamer Ellora, and traversed the Indian Ocean to Point de Galle, Ceylon, arriving there on the last day of August. Next morning, having transferred himself to the Travancore for Hong-Kong, he commenced the farther easterly part of his long voyage, which took him by Penang and Singapore, and through the Straits of Malacca, to the shores of China. He was at Hong-Kong on Sept. 16, at Shanghai on the 22nd, and at Pekin in very good time to see all the preparations for the young Emperor's marriage, which took place in the middle of October.

In this ordinary route of European travel and traffic to the Eastern Empire of Asia there was nothing for Mr. Simpson to see but what hundreds of Englishmen and Scotchmen are seeing every year. Much of it was what he had seen before. He wielded indeed a skilful pencil; and with his trained faculty of observation, and with his knowledge of what is new and what is old in the Eastern world, now so full of strange contrasts and mixtures of European with Asiatic manners, he was enabled to send us an interesting series of sketches. Besides the incidents of the journey and voyage by the P. and O. route, including Mont Cenis, Venice, and Brindisi, he has put into this volume two or three views of the

Suez Canal, and the scene of the Mohammedan religious procession from Cairo to escort the Holy Carpet to Mecca. Mr. Simpson, by-the-way, is an enthusiastic connoisseur of all the Oriental religions—Judaism, Mohammedanism, and the Coptic, Abyssinian, Armenian, and Russian modifications of the Greek Church; the Parsee faith, and other most ancient beliefs of Iran; the Brahminism of India, the Buddhism of Thibet, the creeds of Tao and of Kong-Fu-Tze in China, and that of Shin-Too in Japan—his eclectic philosophy has a share of consideration for each and all. The extant forms of human credulity are not enough for his eager study. We can even detect, in his allusions to "the old Scythic cultus, or the Aswamedha sacrifice of the horse, brought into India by the Aryan race," a hankering desire for a few more strange religions, which may have abused the minds of dim barbarous nations long since become extinct. Indeed, this intelligent and ardent curiosity, with regard to such old-world and other-world concerns, has always seemed to us remarkable in a man so keen and so alert to pursue the most practical objects of interest which beset us at the present day. Some of our readers may be aware that he has contributed several essays to the discussions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, as well as the Architectural Society. By his exhibition of a set of water-colour drawings, last year, to show the remains of the Temple at Jerusalem, he has also lent some aid to the late revival of public interest in those subjects of religious history and topography. Without any pretensions to profound learning it will be allowed that Mr. Simpson's desultory references to all this sort of thing give his book a flavour of earnest thought. He thinks of the remote past and the future, whilst eye and hand are busy in lively delineations of the present. His mind is crowded with ideas of many different nations and ages, especially those expressed by symbolic forms and rites, in startling juxtaposition. The effect is rather piquant; and those who want a more complete and precise account of such matters can seek it elsewhere.

In China, more particularly the metropolis of China, he notices the customs and ceremonies of the Imperial Court, the temples of Pekin and the religious observances there, and the civil hierarchy of that great empire, with its stringent literary examinations, and the ordinary habits of the townsfolk as he saw them daily in the streets. We are shown the difference between the Tartar city and the Chinese city of Pekin, and the habits of their respective populations. In the former, which surrounds the Emperor's palace, the dominant race of Mantchoos, armed and drilled, form an Imperial Household Guard. But these privileged Guardsmen are seen lounging all day long with pet pigeons carried on sticks, or small birds in cages, as they appear in Mr. Simpson's sketch. He describes the Ta-Ching-Mun or Palace, with its gates and halls, bearing the sublimest names, the "Gate of Heavenly Peace," the "Hall of Steadfast Purity," and the "Pavilion of Supreme Felicity." The constitution of this venerable empire is discussed; and we are told of the late Regency of two Dowager Empresses during the boy Emperor's novage. Our readers have not forgotten what a business it was to choose a wife for his Majesty by competitive examination among fifty or sixty eligible girls; and how the Board of Astrologers prescribed the happy day and hour for this wedding; and how the bride underwent a course of lessons from the Professor of Matrimony; all which particulars may again be reviewed in our Special Artist's book. He relates them with a humorous relish of their quaintness and queerness, which increases as he sojourns in China. The nuptial ceremony, indeed, he was not permitted to witness, nor did he ever behold either the Emperor or the accomplished maiden, Ah-Luh-Te, who was to be raised to the Dragon Throne. But he saw the processions, by day and night, between the bride's house and the palace; the parade of wedding gifts, the gorgeous apparel and furniture, the pomp of canopies, umbrellas, fans, and lanterns; finally, the box or closed chair in which she was carried at midnight to her illustrious bridegroom. By the friendly assistance of an English lady who lives at Pekin, our Artist got a clandestine peep at the grand wedding procession, notwithstanding the strict official prohibition to see it. We can imagine there must have been some fun in so doing; but there was, perhaps, a little danger too.

He next occupies our attention with the famous Temple of Heaven, the Temple of Earth, and the other places of established worship for the Imperial Court at Pekin. Their architecture and ritual, with all its understood symbolism, as interpreted by Mr. Edkins, seemed to him worthy of study. The meaner shrines and more vulgar deities of the Chinese populace were not overlooked. Every reader must have observed that lamentable figure of "A God Out of Repair;" and the pious self-devotion of a hermit-priest, nailed up in his box by the wayside, to receive the doles of passers-by for the cost of mending this wooden divinity. But nothing in China, we think, was more deserving of our Artist's notice than the system of Government literary examinations for all official employments throughout the empire. His illustrations and descriptions of the Examination Court, with its range of closets, in which the solitary candidates are doomed to meditate and write their answers to the questions that are set for them, may be "a caution" to our aspirants of the Civil Service here. The girls' schools, the pawnbrokers' shops, the sale of the *Pekin Gazette* by newsmen, and the Chinese "Punch and Judy" are delineated by our Artist's pencil with lively force and truth.

In Japan, where he passed one month, Mr. Simpson found many scenes of interest; but our well-known contributor, Mr. Wirgman, of Yokohama, had long before supplied this Journal with numerous very clever Illustrations of Japanese life. Something was yet left for Mr. Simpson to do there, after which he proceeded across the ocean to California, as we have remarked. Hearing of the Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds, where they defied the military forces of the United States, our adventurous Special Artist made his way to that wonderful natural stronghold of a desperate savage tribe. His views of the Lava Beds and Captain Jack's Cave, his sketches of the Indians, and his Illustrations of several events in this strange warfare, attracted much notice both in Europe and America. The picturesque scenery to be admired in that western region of the New World continent was not left unvisited by Mr. Simpson. The Yosemite valley, the giant trees of Mariposa, and the lofty peak of Mount Shasta were deserving of a short excursion. He could not, by the way, with his curiosity about odd religions, omit to look in upon Brigham Young and the Mormons, at Great Salt Lake city. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky was taken in his road through the States to Washington, before he embarked at New York for the homeward voyage. We think, on the whole, that this volume does our Special Artist much credit; and we trust that it will also be thought creditable, in some degree, to the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Simpson has visited Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and seen the behaviour of their people. If he were at all censorious—but he is not—he might say to the earth, "Why, thou globe of sinful continents, what a life cost thou lead!" But the round world might reply to him, as the fat knight to Prince Hal, "A better than thou; I am a gentleman, thou art a drawer!"

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DESART.

The Right Hon. Catherine, Countess of Desart, widow of John Otway, second Earl, died, on the 13th inst., at 122, Pembroke-road, Dublin, aged seventy-five. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter and coheiress (with her sisters, Mrs. Tuite and Mrs. Morris) of Maurice Nugent O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, King's County, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway. She married, first, Oct. 7, 1817, John Otway, 2nd Earl of Desart (by whom she was grandmother of the present Earl of Desart); and, secondly, Jan. 26, 1824, Rose Lambert Price, Esq., who died in 1826, leaving by her a daughter, Maria, married to John La Touche, Esq., of Harristown. The O'Connors of Mount Pleasant represented the famous Irish race, the O'Connors of Offaly.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF MILLTOWN.

The Right Hon. Barbara, Countess Dowager of Milltown, widow of Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, K.P., died at Monkstown, near Dublin, on the 14th inst. Her Ladyship, who was second daughter and coheiress (with her sisters, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. MacEvoy, of Tobertynam, in the county of Meath) of the late Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart., of Greenhills, in the county of Kildare, by Maria, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, Esq., married, first, in 1822, Eyre, last Lord Castlecote, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, in 1828, Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, by whom (who died in 1866) she had three sons, viz.—1, Joseph Henry, fifth Earl of Milltown, who died, unmarried, April 8, 1871; 2, Edward Nugent, present Earl, born in 1835, and married, in 1871, to Lady Geraldine Evelyn Stanhope; and, 3, the Hon. Henry Leeson, Chamberlain to his Excellency Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and two daughters (twins), viz.—Lady Barbara Chetwynd Stapylton and Lady Cecilia Turton.

SIR E. F. SCUDAMORE-STANHOPE, BART.

Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, second Baronet, of Holme Lacy, in the county of Hereford, Captain R.N., and heir presumptive to the earldom of Chesterfield, died on the 8th inst. He was born Dec. 15, 1793, the only son of Admiral Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, who was second in command in the expedition to Copenhagen, and was created a Baronet, in 1807, for his distinguished conduct. The gentleman

whose death we record saw some service in the Navy. He was midshipman of the *Surveillante* in 1810, Lieutenant of the *Castor* in 1813 and 1814, and was made Commander in the latter year. In 1851 he became a Captain on the retired list. Sir Edwyn succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Dec. 14, 1814; and, having inherited, at the demise of Frances, Duchess of Norfolk, the Holme Lacy estate of the Scudamores, assumed, in 1826, the additional surname and arms of Scudamore. He married, Jan. 20, 1820, Mary, daughter of Thomas Dowell, Esq., of Parker's Well, Devon, and by her (who died Aug. 3, 1859) leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore-Stanhope, third Baronet (born April 8, 1821), who married, Aug. 6, 1851, Dorothea, daughter of Sir Adam Hay, Bart., and has several children. Sir Edwyn served as High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1843.

SIR F. P. SMITH.

Sir Francis Pettit Smith, Kt., the first practical introducer of the screw-propeller into the Royal Navy and Mercantile Service, died, on the 12th inst., at 15, Thurloe-place, South Kensington, aged sixty-six. Originally a grazing farmer, he developed the system of screw-propulsion; and for his services to the Navy her Majesty, in 1855, granted him an annual pension from the Civil List of £200; and in 1871 conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1857 a national subscription was made for a testimonial to Mr. Smith, and a service of plate and £200 were presented to him at a public banquet at St. James's Hall. Since 1860 he was Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington. Sir Francis was twice married, and leaves a widow and two sons. Our Number for Sept. 9, 1871, contained a portrait of Sir F. P. Smith.

THE HON. J. JOHNSTONE.

The Hon. J. Johnstone, Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, whose death at Cheltenham was recently announced, was born in 1792. His grandfather, Lewis Johnstone, a Scotchman of the Annandale family, having married Miss Peyton, of Huguenot descent, removed to Georgia, and was Governor of that province when the United States were still colonies of Great Britain. His father entered the Army in 1775, and served during the war of American Independence, three of his uncles being killed in action, fighting on the British side. His mother was the only child of Captain John Lichtenstein, of Austrian extraction. Judge Johnstone was educated by a private tutor, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. He went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the age of nineteen, was called to the Bar in 1815, and rose to distinction as one of the foremost lawyers in British North America. At an early period he adopted a political career, and until his elevation to the Bench he represented continuously one of the largest constituencies in the province. He was a member of the Executive Council, and became, successively, Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, was the acknowledged head of the Conservative party, and the leader of the Conservative Government when in power. Judge Johnstone was one of the earliest advocates of the confederation of the British Provinces, which measure he warmly supported throughout his life. In 1857 he was sent, together with the Hon. Adams Archibald, on a delegation to England, on behalf of Nova Scotia, to adjust the claims of the mining associations. In June, 1873, he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia; but his declining health prevented his acceptance of the post. Judge Johnstone was distinguished as an eloquent orator, a man of great legal acumen and knowledge, of marvellous grasp of intellect, of chivalrous honour and unwavering rectitude.

An exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage birds has been held this week at the Crystal Palace.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The supper was presided over by the Commodore.

Fever has fallen to so low an ebb that the governors of the London Fever Hospital are considering whether they should not enlarge the scope of their benevolence. Their annual general meeting, held in the Freemasons' Tavern, was occupied with routine business and the election of trustees. An encouraging report was presented.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

NISBA, BROMPTON, M. P., LONGCROFT.—Problem No. 1563 cannot be solved in four moves White play 1. B to Q B 2nd, or B to Q K sq.

A. W. B.—All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address. 2. What you have sent us is ineligible on another account, Where are the arithmetical and geometrical properties of your tour? The mere verbal arrangement is of little value.

DOUBLES C., St. Andrew's.—It shall be examined and reported on shortly.

AUSTRIAN SUBSCRIBER.—You are quite right as to Problem 1560.

G. BRYANTON-SQUARE.—Appropriate and interesting. We shall have pleasure in finding space for it the very first opportunity.

G. G. F.—Declined with thanks.

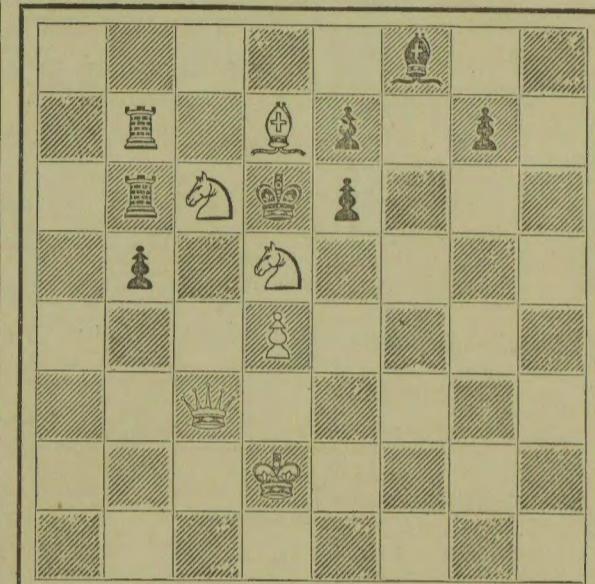
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XVI (second list) has been received from Ibis—G. W. T.—Hyacinth—A. A.—The Two Roses—Scrub and Wigwam—G. L. G.—Bells of Hatton—J. O. R., Redhill—J. H. D. P., Mentone—H. H. H., St. Peterburg—H. L.—Kenmore—Louisa—A., Brighton—Abram—Jabberwock—Emile Fran de Lyons—R. S. Gray—S. B.—M. P.—Lyndhurst—F. W. P.—Q. P. Q.—Rowena and Ivanhoe—B. A.—Conway—B. W. D.—Grandpapa—S. P. Q. of Bruges—W. F. M.—Medicus and Lex—Edward—P. R.—Carnifex—Buzzy—D. D.—Ralph and Emma—Roberto—Editha—Frank Peppercorn—Bushy—E. B.—Achilles—P. W. K.—Omega—F. M.—A. G.—W. B.—Agnes and Lucy—Morpheus—D. Commodo—Willy—Lady Verona—Sigismund—High Row.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1562 has been received from Edward—M. D. H. H. V.—W. V. G. D. E. S.—Baptist Mandeville—Poley—H. Chesney—Pip—Huff—Capt. M. Dublin—R. A.—E. W. B.—Signore—P.—and Anne—Vignola—Box and Cox—M. D.—W. B.—Pauline—W. S. B.—T. W. of Canterbury—J. H. of Mona—Queen's Knight—Oriana—W. M. T.—Marian—Q. E. D.—Grandpapa—Senex—E. M. B.—Corporal Trim and Uncle Toby—George—H. E.—Felix—W. Airey—T. Tono—Emile Frau de Lyons—Keith and Kate.

PROBLEM NO. 1565.

By "QUEEN'S KNIGHT."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

The two Games which follow will be studied with interest. They were played by Messrs. ZUKERTORT and J. DE SOYRES on one side, and Messrs. DE VERE and COBURN on the other.

GAME I.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
Messrs. Z. & deS. (Messrs. Z. & deS.)	Messrs. deV. & C. (Messrs. deV. & C.)	Messrs. Z. & deS. (Messrs. deV. & C.)	Messrs. deV. & C.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R sq	Q to K R 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Better play than taking the exposed Pawn.	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. R to K Kt sq	P to K B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	18. B takes Kt	B P takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	19. Kt to K Kt 3rd	R takes P
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. R to K 2nd	Q to K B 5th
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	Black have now two Pawns more than their adversaries have, and exchanges are therefore advantageous to them.	
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	21. Kt takes Q	P takes Q
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	22. Kt to K B 5th	R takes B
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	23. R takes P (ch)	K to R sq
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	24. Q R to K Kt sq	B takes P
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	25. Q R to K 4th	P to B 6th
13. Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	26. P to K R 4th	R to Q 8th (ch)
14. Q to Q 2nd	B takes Kt	27. K to R 2nd	B to Q 5th
15. P takes B	Kt to K 4th	28. Kt takes B	P to B 7th,
			and White resigned.

GAME II.

(Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
Messrs. de V. & C. (Messrs. de V. & C.)	Messrs. Z. & deS. (Messrs. Z. & deS.)	Messrs. deV. & C. (Messrs. deV. & C.)	Messrs. deV. & C.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q E sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	This retreat was the first step in a combination which, though successful in result, cost so much time that we are doubtful as to its soundness.	
3. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. R to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P	26. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	K to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 5th	B to Q B 4th	27. P to K 5th	P takes P
6. P takes Kt	B takes P (ch)	28. R to K Kt 5th	R to K sq
7. K to B 2nd	Q Kt P takes P	29. B to K B 7th	R to K 2nd
8. Q to Q R 4th	P to K B 4th	30. Kt to Q B 4th	K to Q 2nd
9. B to K Kt 5th	Kt takes B	31. Kt takes R (ch)	B P takes Kt
10. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 3rd	32. R takes K B P	K to Q B 2nd
11. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 5th	33. R to K B 6th	P to Q B 4th
12. P to K Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd	34. B to Q B 4th	P to K 6th (ch)
13. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	35. K to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
14. Q to Q 4th	Q takes Q	36. R to K B 7th	R takes R
15. P takes Q	B takes P	37. B takes R	B to K B 6th (ch)
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q Kt sq	38. K to Q B 4th	K to Q 3rd
17. Kt to Q sq	K to K 2nd	39. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 5th
18. K to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	40. P takes P (ch)	P takes P
19. R to Q Kt sq	B to K 4th	41. B to Q 5th	P to Q 6th
20. Kt to K B 4th	P to Q 5th	42. B to K B 3rd	P to K 7th
21. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt (ch)	43. R to K B sq	B to K 5th
22. P takes B	B to K 3rd	After this excellent move—the coup-de-grace—the first players gave up the game.	
23. R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 3rd		

THE NOTTINGHAM CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following is one of the ten Games played by Mr. BLACKBURNE at this meeting, without seeing a chessboard.—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Blackburne).	(Mr. Thompson).	(Mr. Blackburne).	(Mr. Thompson).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	20. Kt tks Q B P (ch)	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	Was this a miscalculation, or did Mr. Blackburne intentionally sacrifice the two pieces for one? The attack obtained hardly compensates its cost.	
4. P to K R 4th	P to K 5th	21. R takes Kt	
5. Kt to K 5th	P to R 4th	22. Q to K 5th	
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to R 3rd	23. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	24. Kt to Q 6th	Castles
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	25. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P takes P	B to K 2nd	26. B to K B 6th	R to K B 2nd
10. B to K 3rd	B tks K R P (ch)	27. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B sq
11. K to Q 2nd	P to K 4th	28. K to K 5th	R to K 2nd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 2nd	29. Kt to 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
13. P takes Kt P	P takes Kt P	He should have taken the Kt with his Queen.	
14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th	30. Q takes R (ch)	K to K sq
15. Q to K B sq	Kt to P 6th (ch)	31. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	R to K B 2nd
16. R takes Kt	P takes R	32. Kt to Q 6th	Resigns.
17. Kt takes P			
18. Q to Kt 2nd			
19. Q to Kt 3rd			
20. B to K Kt 5th			

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 22, 1873, of the Right Hon. Sophia Baroness De Clifford, late of Kirkby Mallory, near Hinckley, Leicestershire, and of Carlton House-terrace, who died on the 3rd ult., at Brighton, was proved on the 1

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